The United People of Yamato Are the Uniters Of Asia

Nippon Times

Through Unity and Determination to Anglo-Saxon Surrender

No. 16,114 (THE 19th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1944 Price 15 Sen

JAPAN AGREES TO GIVE BACK MORE ASSETS

Over 3,900 Items in Kiangsu, Chekiang and Anhwei to Be Returned to China

AGREEMENT IS REACHED

Japanese Embassy Issues Statement After Making Initial Transfer of 955

Domei

NANKING, February 1.—An agreement has been reached between Sino-Japanese authorities under which a total of 3,900 odd items of real estate and other immovables of enemy (Chungking) origin in Kiangsu, Chekiang and Anhwei provinces will be returned to the National Government of China during February and March.

Upon the completion of the initial transfer today covering 955 items in the Nanking zone, the Japanese Embassy issued the following statement:

"With the outbreak of the China Affair, the Japanese Forces placed under their control various factories of Chungking origin as well as real estate and other immovables under Government, public and private ownership and those which were deemed of a hostile nature. Such property was either preserved or utilized.

"Following the return of the National Government of China to Nanking, Japan decided on a policy of transferring such property to the Chinese side. Under this policy, Japan has released control of the enemy property and effected a series of transfers to the Chinese Government and the original users. As far as the factories under Japanese military control are concerned, various measures of release, including restitution, were completed in July last year.

"Concerning the real estate and other immovables of Chungking origin under Japanese military control, it has been decided to transfer 3,900 odd items (excluding those at present in use by the Japanese Forces) to the National Government of China. Negotiations have been conducted between Sino-Japanese authorities on the principle that such property as is in use by Chinese and third country nationals shall be returned unconditionally and that the items in use by Japanese shall be transferred in such a way as to avoid drastic changes in the existing circumstances.

"Now that preparations for the transfer and taking over have been practically completed, it has been decided that enemy property in Kiangsu, Chekiang and Anhwei provinces shall be transferred during February and March, beginning with the items held in the Nanking area. The initial transfer covering 955 items was completed today at Nanking at a ceremony, attended by competent authorities of Japan and China.

"The restitution of such a large volume of enemy property to China is a matter for genuine congratulation to both countries. It is to be hoped that the competent Chinese organs, after taking over the property, will take effective steps to utilize the property in such a way as to contribute toward the stabilization of popular livelihood and the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia. At the same time, those employed in the management of the property, appreciating the spirit of the transfer, are expected to do their part in the promotion of Sino-Japanese collaboration."

ARABS AND FRENCH CLASH

Growing Tension Seen Against Rebel French in Morocco

Special

LISBON, February 1.—Growing tension and clashes in the Arab town of Marakesh in Morocco are reported by the News Chronicle, according to information from London.

According to the paper the Arabs of the town have been aroused by the nullification of the political assurances given them by General Charles de Gaulle. The journal said that violent clashes had occurred particularly in the Arab quarter, Medina, between the enraged Arabs and the rebel French police.

Manila Radio Station Plans Musical Program To Educate Filipinos

Domei

MANILA.—For the purpose of enlightening the Filipinos through music, the Manila Broadcasting Station will shortly launch a musical campaign by means of broadcasting superior folk songs. With a dual purpose of eradicating the Anglo-American jazz and of reviving native folk songs, the Broadcasting Station has spent considerable time to collect the songs which are most popular among the Filipinos. The task having being completed recently native music will be widely diffused throughout the country through the radio facilities.

BRITISH IMPATIENT OVER ITALIAN FRONT

Overjoyed at Nettuno Landing, They Are Now Criticizing Anti-Axis High Command

Domei

LISBON, February 1.—Activity has returned to the Italian front, but the anti-Axis advance is being hampered at every turn by stubborn German resistance, it is admitted by enemy war correspondents.

A Reuters correspondent reports that, in the Nettuno area, the bloodiest combat since the landing of the Anglo-American forces there has been raging for the last 48 hours. The American forces are said to have advanced to a point half a mile of Cisterna, but both the United Press and Reuters news agencies say that the Germans, falling back on trench positions, are offering stiff resistance.

German sources report that the anti-Axis is paying heavy sacrifices in this area. The British have lost a large number of tanks. The Americans, after suffering heavy casualties, have had nearly two battalions of troops taken prisoner.

The British people, who were over-joyed at what was described as the "successful surprise landing in Nettuno," are now voicing mounting discontent with the anti-Axis high command, as it has become increasingly clear that, in the face of the steady reinforcement of the German strength, the anti-Axis forces can only advance at a snail's pace as they have been doing.

Reflecting this discontent, the Daily Telegraph of London in its issue of January 31 said:

"The anti-Axis has committed a glaring blunder in failing to follow up the surprise landing with a quick advance forthwith. With the Reich forces steadily reinforced now, we are without hope of any strategic advantage."

The United States Fifth Army in the Cassino sector are seen to be fretfully impatient to break the long stalemate in defiance of the "murderous" German fire and without regard to loss.

Brisk fighting is being witnessed on the eastern coast of the Adriatic Sea, reports indicate. The Canadian contingent attached to the British Eighth Army has been advancing with an eye on Pescara port, but here again the German counter-attack is "extremely stiff," it is admitted in a Trans-Radio dispatch.

Anti-Axis Forces Stopped

Domei

BERLIN, February 1.—Karl Praegner, D.N.B. war correspondent, reports today that the Anglo-American forces have made no progress on the Italian front, Mr. Praegner reports in substance as follows:

"The Anglo-American forces at Nettuno attempted to advance toward the northwest but were immediately thrown back. The enemy then reorganized his forces and threw his main body of troops in an attack against the southwestern sector of Cisterna. Terrific fighting ensued and the German forces smashed the British besides catching from both flanks of an American infantry regiment which had driven in and dealing it terrible damage. The enemy did not succeed in enlarging this small wedge.

"The American fifth army situated along the lower reaches of the Gaglilian River launched a new attack against Castelforte but was hurled back before it reached the German positions.

"Fierce fighting continues to rage north of Cassino as well as in the San Elia sector. The German forces have occupied the enemy positions in the upper reaches of the Rapide

(Continued on Page 2)

ECONOMIC RUIN FOR CHUNGKING SEEN THIS YEAR

Prevailing Prices 100 Times Their Pre-War Level, Declares Ta Kung Pao

INDUSTRY AT STANDSTILL

Chennault Raises Objection to Plan for Importing Gold Bullion by Air

Domei

CANTON, January 31.—About October last year the Ta Kung Pao of Chungking was repeating the warning to the government and people that if the situation was not remedied the eighth year of war would be the worst.

The state of affairs feared by the paper has come about.

Chungking now is in the grip of vicious inflation and there seems to be little hope of recovery. Prices are going up rapidly. They are 100 times more than those existing at the time of the outbreak of the China Affair. This tendency toward higher prices now constitutes a serious threat to national life.

Chien Chia-chu, a noted Chungking economist, writing in a recent issue of the Ta Kung Pao, summed up the situation in Chungking in the following terms:

"Excepting a very few who have grown rich through the war, the people's standard of living has gone down considerably. They have no use for the Government slogan 'Save clothing and eat less food' as they are already compelled to deny themselves these necessities."

Industry at Standstill

Industrial activity in Chungking and Kweilin have practically ceased. All the factories have suspended operation due to the lack of coal and because of the difficulty in obtaining funds and materials. One factory after another is closing down.

As for operating funds, they are not forthcoming. One cause is the speculation in gold which has been going on since the ban on transactions in gold was lifted last year. Another is the hoarding of commercial funds. Still another is the people's increasing interest in investing their idle funds in land.

Under these circumstances there is no hope of industrializing Chungking-controlled areas, a project which was proposed by Chiang Kai-shek in his work "Destiny of China" and which has been discussed by the leaders of Chungking since last year.

The Chungking money which is circulating today is estimated to run into 50,000,000,000 yuan. Chungking wishes to retract the currency in circulation but it can do nothing in this regard as the people have no disposition to buy bonds. They are also reluctant to cooperate with the government in increasing national savings.

The country is virtually flooded with fapi notes. Industrial undertakings do not attract people with funds any more and everywhere there is a rush to speculate in luxuries, gold and land.

People Becoming Restless

Chiang and other leaders of Chungking are at great pains to reassure the public mind which is becoming restless and critical. The leaders are telling the people that this year will be the year of victory but they are receiving little response from the disillusioned people.

The prognostication of the Ta Kung Pao with which this dispatch began is coming true. The year 1944 has begun badly for the Chungking people and there is every indication that it will be the worst experienced by them since Chungking began resistance against Japan.

Every evil with which Chungking is afflicted has its origin in currency inflation. By flooding the country with fapi notes Chungking loosened the foundations of its structure which had been enabling it to go on resisting Japan. There is no more talk now of unaided resistance against Japan which was prevalent in September last year about the time the 11th plenary session of the central executive and supervisory committees of the Kuomintang was being held.

With its industries finding it impossible to carry on because of the scarcity of coal and other materials and especially because of the lack of funds to maintain them, Chung-

(Continued on Page 3)

His Imperial Majesty Recovers; Attends Session of Privy Council

His Majesty the Emperor, who has been slightly indisposed for the last few days, has now completely recovered. Already, for the last day or two, His Imperial Majesty has been pleased to grant audiences to State Ministers in order to listen to their reports. Wednesday's plenary session of the Privy Council was honored with the presence of His Imperial Majesty, who was gracious enough personally to supervise the proceedings. His Imperial Majesty was in high spirits throughout.

A regular plenary session of the Privy Council was held at the Imperial Palace at 10 a.m. on Wednesday in the August presence of His Majesty the Emperor.

Attending the session were Dr. Yoshimichi Hara and Admiral Baron Kantaro Suzuki, President and Vice-President, respectively, of the Privy Council, and the Councilors. The Government was represented by Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo and the Cabinet Ministers and Eiichi Moriyama, Chief of the Legislative Bureau.

Special Wartime Legislations, including the National School Act and the revision of normal school education, were reported to the Throne and unanimously approved.

The other matter brought up was the establishment of a Japanese Legation in Croatia. The matter was unanimously approved following a report by the Chief Secretary of the Privy Council.

The session adjourned at 10:30 a.m.

EARTHQUAKE RAZES GERED, TURKISH CITY

Many Feared Killed and Injured By Violent Quake Which Lasts for 52 Seconds

Special

ANKARA, February 1.—The Turkish town of Gered, with a population of 25,000, has been destroyed by a violent earthquake which lasted 52 seconds. Tremors were felt throughout Turkey. No details of the extent of the damage are available but it is known that many persons were killed and injured at Gered.

Gered is in northern Turkey, about 7,800 miles west of Istanbul and some 60 miles from the Black Sea.

It is recalled that Turkey has been struck by a series of earthquakes in the past two or three years. The most recent earthquakes occurred in the period from the latter part of November to early December, last year. In those quakes 50,000 persons were rendered homeless, 4,016 were killed and 4,471 were injured.

800 Houses Demolished

Special

ANKARA, February 1.—The Ankara radio stated tonight that 103 had been killed and 90 injured in the villages and hamlets in the Ankara district in the earthquake which was felt throughout Turkey during the early morning hours today. The radio also said that more than 800 houses were so far known to have been destroyed.

Quake Is Registered

Special

LISBON, February 1.—An earthquake of extraordinary intensity was registered by the Seismographic Institute at Jena today at 41 seconds after 4:26 a.m., it is reported.

The center of the shock was believed to lie 2,100 kilometers distant and assumed to have occurred in the northwestern part of Anatolia. Due to the severity of the shock recorded it is believed that the stricken area was devastated. Strong subsequent shocks were registered two hours later.

SHONAN TO CELEBRATE

Second Anniversary of Fall of Singapore Will be Feted

Domei

SHONAN,—In commemoration of the second anniversary of the fall of Singapore, various functions are to be featured for a week starting from February 11, "Kigensetsu" and lasting till the 17th under the joint sponsorship of the Directorate-General of the Japanese Military Administration in Malai, Shonan Special Municipality and the provincial governments.

February 15, the very day when the city was occupied by the Japanese Forces will be designated as a national holiday. On that day the Rising Sun flags will be hoisted throughout the peninsula and a mass rally will be held participated in by the Japanese residents here, Malais, and Indians. Demonstrating the vigor and might of a rejuvenated Malai, grand parades will be performed throughout the country.

Army Officer Promoted

Colonel Isamu Fujii, passed away of illness on January 19. He was posthumously promoted to the rank of major-general according to a War Ministry's announcement issued Wednesday.

AMERICAN POSITIONS AT ARAWE ISLE HIT

Japanese Raiders Also Attack New Guinea, Solomons, Inflicting Heavy Casualties

Domei

LISBON, February 1.—The headquarters of the anti-Axis forces in the Southwestern Pacific announced today that Japanese Air Units attacked the American military positions on Arawe Island off New Britain Island and Finschhafen on New Guinea Island, causing casualties and damage, according to a dispatch reaching here from Melbourne.

The same communique also said that the Japanese Air Forces attacked the Solomons area.

Predicts Long War

Domei

STOCKHOLM, February 1.—Pointing to the stubborn resistance of the Japanese Forces, the Times, London, in an editorial on Monday stressed that the Pacific war will be a long drawn out one. It stated that the war has now entered a bitter stage of air and sea fighting centered on Bougainville and New Britain Islands.

Claiming that the anti-Axis counter-offensive is progressing steadily, the paper declared that, the Japanese, however, are throwing in every sort of ship for the transportation of men and materials to their garrisons at their bases and to transport important resources from the Southern Regions.

It also said that the anti-Axis forces are sending a considerable number of ships from the Mediterranean and at the same time are working hard to build more ships. The journal stressed that these facts, however, absolutely do not mean that the Pacific war would end in a short period of time, and warned that the Japanese Forces will fight to the last man and that for that reason the anti-Axis forces have to expect a long and difficult war which will require tremendous sacrifices.

N. BORNEO TO ORGANIZE PARTY TO VISIT JAPAN

Inspection Group of Native Inhabitants to Be Trained First for 2 Months

Domei

KUCHING,—A party of ten prominent native men from each province in North Borneo who have particularly cooperated with the Japanese is to be organized for a one-month inspection tour of Japan. The members will be trained at the training institute for native government officials for two months beginning March and they will leave for Japan after being acquainted with the Japanese language and things Japanese.

Also, five youths of ability and caliber will shortly be selected from each province on the recommendation of the provincial governments, and after two months' training here they will be sent to Japan where they will specialize in agriculture, industry and other scientific subjects.

Sun Succeeds Pao

Domei

HSINKING, February 1.—Sun Hsiang, Director of the Manchoukuo Industrial Bank, will assume the post of vice-presidency of the Bank to fill the vacancy created by the death of vice-president Pao Kang, according to a governmental appointment made today.

COMMITTEES IN HOUSE BUSY ON MANY BILLS

Peers Will Enter Into Debate on Measures Before Them and Vote Shortly

KAWAI QUESTIONS ON FOOD

Minister Yamazaki Says Rice Situation Sound; Sees Increase for 1945

There was no plenary session of the House of Representatives, nor of the House of Peers Wednesday, both Houses concentrating on committee meetings.

The plenary session of the House of Peers Budget Committee met at 10 a.m. and, Dr. Tongo Takebe Doseikai, Viscount Major-General Rikutaro Oshima, Kenkyukai, Teitaro Matsui, Kenkyukai, Viscount Kiichi Sakatani, Kenkyukai, and Tadaatsu Ishiguro, independent, took the floor as new interpellators.

The bulk of the committees will enter into debate on the measures before them and vote on them shortly.

From 10 a.m., in the House of Peers, besides the Budget Committee, the first and third subcommittees on settlement of accounts, the Deficit-Covering Bond Committee and Tax Increase Committee held discussions; from 11 a.m. the fourth and fifth sub-committees on settlement of accounts, and from 1:30 p.m. the Committee on Education.

In the House of Representatives, the Settlement of Accounts, Petitions and Recommendations Committees as well as the Central Treasury of Agriculture and Forestry and Labor Annuities Committees met at 10 a.m; the North China Development Corporation, Railway-Laying, Litigation Expenses and Coal Distribution Committees at 1 p.m., and the Naval Criminal Code and Reserves Disbursement Committees at 2 p.m. The North China Development Corporation, Railway-Laying, Litigation Expenses, Naval Criminal Code and Reserves Disbursement Committees entered into debate and voted on the bills before them and passed nine legislative bills and six items requiring the consent of the Diet.

The other committees are expected to complete their deliberations preliminary to voting in a day or two.

In the course of the plenary session of the House of Peers Budget Committee which met at 10:10 a.m., Yahachi Kawai, Doseikai, wanted to know the grounds on which the Government had declared that there was no cause for concern in regard to the supply of foodstuffs.

Tatsuo Yamazaki, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, said in reply:

"We are assured on the whole as to the 1944 rice crop and it is only in regard to wheat and spring potatoes that we have no accurate data as yet. With the figures for wheat and spring potato crops becoming clear, we shall have definite confirmation of our estimates. We expect to enjoy an increase in the wheat crop provided there are no inclemencies of weather.

"The delivery of rice is being smoothly effected. I can definitely state that at least in the 1944 rice year the present distribution standards will be maintained. As regards the 1945 rice year we have only estimates, but provided the weather does not turn particularly bad, a considerable increase in crop is expected because the land amelioration work is progressing quite favorably.

"Increases in crop are expected also in Chosen and Taiwan. With the cooperation of Manchoukuo we count on an increase of about 4,000,000 koku in the rice crop in the 1945 rice year. By way of increasing the supply of supplementary cereals, we are planning a considerable enlargement in our scale of potato, sweet potato and other miscellaneous cereal planting."

Not only graduates of technical schools, but those of schools of law and literature as well will be used in the field of production, it was made clear by Welfare Minister Surgeon Lieutenant-General Dr. Chikahiko Koizumi in the course of the House of Representatives Insurance Committee meeting Wednesday.

The statement was made in reply to an interpellation by Representa-

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Wires From Japanese Interned in America All Pray for Victory

A fervent prayer for victory for the mother country is invariably contained in telegrams received Tuesday by the Committee for the Welfare of the Compatriots in Enemy Countries from the Japanese internees at Santa Fe, Fort Missoula and Sharp Park in America. These telegrams are in reply to the messages of consolation and encouragement dispatched jointly by Hachiro Arita and Tsurukichi Maruyama of the Committee to the Japanese nationals in the enemy lands on the second anniversary of the War of Greater East Asia.

LOWER HOUSE TO END BUSINESS BY SUNDAY

Peers Also Discuss Date of Adjournment; To Follow Precedent Set by 81st Session

The House of Representatives will go into a state of vitual recess on February 6, according to the decision reached at a meeting of the Diet members of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association Wednesday.

They met at 11 a.m. in the Diet building and decided to report to the Representatives' Association the completion of the discussions by the Yokusei Diet executives and the Bills Inquiry Committee on the passage, by the various House committees, of the four bills framed by the Justice Ministry, one Greater East-Asiatic Affairs Ministry bill, three Transportation and Communication Ministry bills, one Navy Ministry bill and two Munitions Ministry bills.

They decided also that these bills should be brought up at the plenary session of the House of Representatives on Thursday after having obtained the approval of the Representatives' Association. Similarly, as two more bills, those framed by the Welfare Ministry, are to be passed by the committees to which they had been referred, the executives decided that they should be brought up at Friday's plenary session of the House of Representatives.

Consequently, by Friday all the bills before the Diet, including the 14 passed first by the House of Peers, are expected to be passed by the House of Representatives and at the lower house plenum on Saturday the resolution for congealing the total national conviction of ultimate victory, which is to cap the climax of the present Diet session, is to be brought up. Thus the Diet will be in a position to enter into a state of recess on February 6.

As the House of Peers will require a few more days, to about February 7 or 8, they discussed the date of adjournment in relation to the Upper House program and concluded that the precedent established in the 81st session of the Diet of automatically adjourning on March 9 in the case of the House of Representatives and on March 11 in the case of the House of Peers should be followed.

ASPIRANTS FOR OVERSEAS ENTER TRAINING SCHOOL

Students, Besides Studying National Polity, History, Ethics, Will Be Groomed for South

A ceremony marking the entrance of 83 men to the Central Training Institute for Overseas Compatriots and 31 women to the Training Dormitory of the same institute was observed from 10 a.m. Wednesday at the institute hall in Amanuma, Suginami-ku. The institute trains men and women for service in the construction work of Greater East Asia.

Lieutenant-General Yoshimitsu Nara, director of the institute, delivered the initial instructions and Ichiro Akaboshi, representing the student body, pledged strict adherence to the rules of the organization after which the ceremony came to a close.

The students at the institute will go through a three-months course in the principles of national polity, history and ethics and will undergo Shinto purification and be trained in swordsmanship and other material arts. Upon graduation they will be sent to various parts of the Southern Regions to dedicate themselves to the work of construction.

SHARP UPSURGE SEEN IN OUTPUT OF IRON, STEEL

Situation in January Presages Unexampled Production Record for Year 1944

INDUSTRY REORGANIZED

Efforts Made Since Last June To Overcome Demand for Ship Bottoms, Other Obstacles

Exceeding the epochal record established in increasing the production of iron and steel in the third quarter of the 1943 fiscal year despite it being winter, the production situation in the current fourth quarter starting January fully justified the anticipation that an unexampled record will be possible in the 1944 fiscal year, it is reliably learned by the Tokyo Shimbun.

The war situation in the Pacific is hourly increasing in fury and grimness and the materials most needed to hold the enemy at bay are naturally seen to be iron and steel. Since these materials were designated as No. 1 priorities production item and the iron and steel industry was reorganized in the summer of last year on the basis of increased home supply of raw materials, an epochal record in productivity increase was established in the third quarter of the 1943 fiscal year. The increase was maintained at such a rate in January that the authorities are now confident of a phenomenal increase in the 1944 fiscal year, says the Tokyo Shimbun.

Since June last year, efforts have been made to overcome the difficulties attending the tremendous increase in demand for ship bottoms and to assure the supply of the raw materials at home. By using Hokkaido coal and strengthening iron mining efforts in Hokkaido and Chosen as well as in Honshu a system of self-supply has been built up. In the third quarter, the Iron and Steel Control Association and other kindred organizations instituted a "Decisive War by Increased Winter Mining Week" to combat the slackening of production due to the cold season.

At the same time, the Munitions Ministry, Iron and Steel Control Association and other bodies undertook to secure more labor power, to improve productive technique including the use of shaft furnaces and other equipment, to increase efficiency in raw materials. These efforts have resulted in increasing the assurance that in the fourth quarter a sharp upward curve would be seen in iron and steel production and an even sharper upsurge would be possible in the 1944 fiscal year.

Interpellates on Resources

In the Settlement of Accounts Committee of the House of Representatives Wednesday, Genichiro Makihara, Fukushima, wanted to know what policy, if any, the Government had to strengthen transportation for the development of the resources of the Tohoku area and whether the Government had any plan for turning the Tobu Railway line into a line for increased production and strengthened national defense.

Etsusaburo Shiina, director of the General Mobilization Bureau of the Munitions Ministry, and Yoshio Miura, director of the Installations Bureau of the Transportation and Communication Ministry, took turns to reply, stating that the trunk line of the Tohoku Railway would be double-tracked and other measures would be taken to increase transportation capacity throughout the Empire.

Mr. Shiina said:

"Not only is the Tohoku area rich in natural resources but is most favorably situated for various industrial development enterprises. Thus we shall undertake positive steps to tap the abundant resources there. We shall emphasize the increased production of Kamaishi iron ore and increased shuttling of freight cars across the Aomori-Hakodate channel. We are also undertaking various other measures to boost the transit service in close cooperation with the Transportation and Communication Ministry."

Director Miura of the Installations Bureau of the Transportation and Communications Ministry, made the following answer:

"The Tohoku district used to lag behind other districts in transportation facilities, but now things have

(Continued on Page 2)

DILEMMA FACES U.S. IN FOOD PRODUCTION

America Hard Put to Balance Decreased Output With Increased Demand

Special

BERLIN, February 1.—The difficult question of balancing the supply and demand of food in the United States, ever since the beginning of 1943, has been causing the authorities considerable concern with the problem more unmanageable with every succeeding month, declares the Militaerische Correspondenz aus Deutschland (German Military News). The facts are that the production of foodstuffs in the United States tremendously decreased in the year just ended and imports from overseas have also shown a huge reduction. Against this, not only have the domestic food requirements gone up but those of the American allies' have also risen by leaps and bounds.

The decline in grain production, that is in the production of wheat, rye, maize and oats, is considerable. Furthermore it is astonishing that the ouput for wheat and rye for 1944 are not being estimated higher to any appreciable extent than in the past year, although the previous production was not at all sufficient and the figures for maize and oats are estimated even lower.

If one tries to find the reasons for this negative development, the following seem evident: Unfavorable weather conditions, shortage of farm labor, lack of fertilizers and a growing shortage of agricultural machinery and implements. Owing to the last three reasons, according to a declaration of the U.S. War Food Administration Bureau, the production figures for 1944 had to be reduced as these difficulties cannot be avoided in the new fiscal year. It is for these same reasons that American livestock production cannot be expanded, to the extent necessary to cope with the increased demand in meat, butter, milk, cheese etc.

An aggravating factor is that the decrease in production coincides with a strong decline in food imports. The Americans and their allies particularly need the Southeast Asiatic surplus products. For instance the supply of vegetable fats, oils and sugar for the U.S. is presenting considerable difficulties. Imports from South American countries or Canada, is not possible, or only to a very limited extent, since the latter's harvest, due to unfavorable weather conditions, met with particularly severe setbacks. Canada's wheat harvest for 1943 will amount to only 292 million bushels compared with 593 millions in the previous year, and likewise the oats production with 500 million bushels is considerably below that of the year before last with 652 million bushels.

In the face of these retrogressive harvest and import results, the U.S. has to cope with an increased demand. In America itself the demand is a result of the increased purchasing power of millions of consumers who until very recently were unemployed and therefore only able to purchase absolutely indispensable requirements. To this must be added the millions of draftees in the army who want to be fed much better than before in the majority of cases.

At least as weighty as this domestic increase in demand is the one coming from outside. In this respect the chief consumers are the Soviet Union and Chungking who are emphatically demanding an increase in American food deliveries because their own food situation deteriorated to a catastrophical extent last year. Since other countries are also demanding increased food supplies from the United States, competent quarters in the United States estimate that they will have to double American food exports in 1944 even if they want to cope only with the most urgent requests.

These exports are, however, only possible if the rationing measures introduced in the U.S.A. as a result of the poor food production are further extended which means that the American people must be prepared to tighten its belt still more. So far, rationing has been introduced for meat, cheese, butter, oil, lard, margarine, sugar, tin-milk, milk powder, egg products, fruit jellies, fruit syrups, canned fruit, canned meats, fish and clams and a number of other foodstuffs. These rationed goods, however, were by no means distributed to the consumers always in the quantities that had been promised. This is due to the bad organization in distributing and inefficient price policy and control, thereby fostering the black market.

As becomes evident from the foregoing, the United States Government finds itself on the horns of a dilemma in the food problem. Decreased production and imports on the one hand, and the increased demands on the other forces it to either lower the living standard of the people or to leave their allies' wishes unfulfilled and to grant better supplies to the people of its own country. Whatever the Government decides it is bound to meet with difficulties.

Sharp Upsurge Seen in Output Of Iron, Steel

(Continued from Page 1)

improved considerably of late. That district now is waiting for the development of natural resources there and for smooth transportation. Double-tracking between Iwakiri, north of Sendai, and Ichinoseki is expected to be completed some time during the 1945-46 year. Efforts are being made for the improvement of tracks, establishment of signal stations during comparatively long sections, increased transportation of the Aomori-Hakodate channel service, and many other necessary enterprises.

Bus Services Planned

"Motorbus services also will be opened more than now along the southern district of Mutsu Peninsula and in the section between Kuji and Kumakunai in Iwate Prefecture. The Tobu Railway between Tokyo and Nikko will have to be operated mainly for the purpose of catering to industrial prosperity."

DEFENSE COMMISSARIATS WITHIN RUSSIA SUGGESTED

Designed to Carry on Independent Diplomatic Relations With Foreign Countries

Domei

STOCKHOLM, February 1.—The right for each of the republics within the Soviet Union to establish commissariats of national defense and foreign affairs and to carry on sovereign diplomatic relations with foreign nations was asked for by Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov in the capacity of representative of the Council of People's Commissars at the 10th session of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, according to a report from Moscow. The session has been going on since January 28.

Competent observers are of the opinion that this move indicates a fundamental reform of the Soviet Constitution and also point out that the United States and Britain are regarding the latest development with uneasiness because of their respective interests.

Asking the Presidium to pass on his request, Foreign Commissar Molotov is reported to have declared, in substance, as follows: "The national defense and foreign affairs commissariats up till now have been unified commissariats and were handled by the central Government. Hereafter, however, it will be necessary to establish such commissariats in each of the 16 republics and establish armed forces in each of them and give them the right to carry on sovereign diplomatic relations with other nations and also sign treaties."

Hongkong Launches Ship

Domei

HONGKONG, February 1.—Hongkong's wartime maritime traffic capacity was further augmented with the launching today of the X X Maru, wartime standard type ship with a displacement of X X tons. The vessel was constructed in only X months, a record speed, and is the symbol of Japanese shipbuilding technique.

University Savant Dies

Dr. Shisanosuke Inoko, professor emeritus of Kyoto Imperial University, passed away at his home at Sanjo, Kyoto, on Monday at the age of 85. He was an authority on surgery.

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SUMATRA'S ONE AIM IS JAPAN'S VICTORY

People Are Prepared to Die in Defense of Homeland, Says Indonesian Leader

Domei

SHONAN, February 2.—"In present day Sumatra, every man, woman or child is actively engaged in bringing about Japan's victory in the current war," declared Massiame Mangkoe, a prominent citizen of Pekanbaroe in Sumatra, who is now visiting this city.

The Indonesian leader asserted that unemployment was unheard of in Sumatra at present. He explained that even old men and women were offering voluntary services to various endeavors connected with the war effort. Referring to the great strides made by the people of Sumatra who will soon celebrate two years of prosperity under the Japanese Administration, the visitor stated that the food situation in his country was sound. He mentioned that not only rice was being extensively cultivated but that all types of vegetables, particularly potatoes and tapioca were grown in every home plot. He added that surplus crops were being cultivated in outlying districts.

He revealed that transport facilities within the country had been greatly expanded enabling any one to travel freely to any part of the island. He said that this was because the railways now spanned the large inland lakes bringing transportation to the very door of the people residing in remote villages.

Mangkoe recalled the time when he suffered innumerable hardships at the hands of the Dutch soon after the outbreak of the current war when he was interned along with many others in a prison in Java. He said that the entry of the Imperial Forces however, brought release and the termination of his sufferings. "The Dutch tried to kill our patriotism by imprisoning us," he declared. He stated that the Indonesian people's answer to this challenge of the ruthless Dutch is the establishment, in both Sumatra and Java, of people's armies and other military organizations.

In conclusion he emphasized, "We people are prepared to defend our homeland to the very last drop of blood rather than return to our former status which made us nothing homeland to the very last drop of the arrogant and overbearing Dutch."

Manchou Officers Meet

Domei

HSINKING, February 2.—This year's first conference of the chiefs of staff of the Manchoukuo National Army was held today, continuing into tomorrow. Previous to the opening, these Manchoukuo officers paid their respects to the Imperial Palace and Manchoukuo National Founding Shrine. Later, they saw General Yoshijiro Umezu, Commander of the Japanese Kwantung Army. The meeting opened in the afternoon when they submitted reports of military conditions in the areas under their authority.

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British Impatient Over Italian Front

(Continued from Page 1)

River. One German unit penetrated to the Castel Nuovo sector and destroyed the enemy's installations.

"In the sector along the Adriatic coast, the British 8th army attempted to drive into the German defense lines with tanks covering after furious preparatory shelling but the German forces repulsed them after hand-to-hand fighting. The enemy left behind 100 bodies and some prisoners, besides losing three Sherman tanks."

U.S. DISCLOSES DETAILS OF NEW TYPE AIRCRAFT

Foe Claims Improved Versions Have Bigger Fire Power, Longer Cruising Range

Domei

LISBON, February 1.—The United States Office of War Information announced on October 23 last year that America had the following new type aircraft, according to American magazines reaching here recently:

Super Fortress: According to the present production program, this craft will make its debut on the war front in the spring of 1944.

Mitchell Bomber: This is an improvement on the existing bombers of the same name. Considerable additions have been made in armament, speed and flying range, the Office of War Information claims.

Havoc Bomber: This incorporates all the features of the North American Invader, with improvements made in defense and firepower.

New Type Light Bomber: This is a complete departure from the existing light bombers. It is claimed to be exceedingly versatile, being equipped with cannon type guns and replaceable spinners. The new bomber is said to be in advance of the Havoc type by at least three or four years.

Vega Ventura Attack Plane: This has been perfected by the navy for attacking submarines. The longer the flight, the stronger its firepower, it is claimed.

Curtis Hell Diver: This is an improvement over the Dauntless in cruising range, speed, bomb-loading capacity, etc.

Ex-Court Lady Passes

Madam Taneko Chikusa, former high Court lady, passed away on Tuesday at her home in Ushigome at the age of 90. Entering the Court service at the age of 16, she served the Court for 40 years.

Court Official Dies

Tomohiko Tamana, Procurator-General of the Keijo Supreme Court, Chosen, passed away at the Keijo University Hospital at the age of 58. He was appointed to his late post last year.

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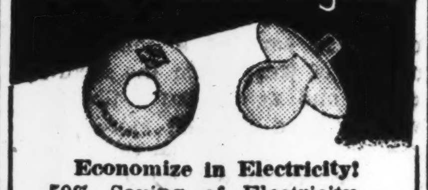

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PRESSURE ON SPAIN ADMITTED IN BRITAIN

London News Agencies Frankly Aver U.S.-British Governments Using Coercion

Special

LISBON, February 1.—British news agencies in their reports today frankly admitted that the American and British Governments were exerting pressure on Spain. The diplomatic correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph reported that with the past three days no less than three meetings took place between responsible Spanish statesmen and the American and British Ambassadors. These detailed discussions, the British news agencies emphasized, clearly proved the "seriousness of situation."

It was further reported that Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, would possibly make a public declaration in the House of Commons.

Meanwhile, reports from London indicated that it was the impression there that the Anglo-Spanish relations had reached a climax with the recent interview between Spanish Chief of State General Francisco Franco and Sir Samuel Hoare, British Ambassador to Madrid, and the arrival in Madrid of the Duke Alba, the Spanish Ambassador to London.

Well-informed circles in London are reported to have expressed their view that while no indications could be given as to the result of the Franco-Hoare talks, this much was clear; that Hoare exerted more pressure on Spain. Hoare's leader, according to these same circles, was arranged some time ago, before the United States Government's decision to ban the shipment of petroleum to Spain, for the purpose of discussing all outstanding questions between Spain and Britain.

Indian Youths Graduate

Domei

KUALA LUMPUR, February 1.—The graduation ceremony for a group of Indian youths training at a camp here was held this afternoon in the presence of a huge crowd, which filled the plaza in front of the Government building. Immediately after the ceremony, the graduates proceeded to the barracks to join their comrades of the Indian National Army.

Maeda Quits Upper House

Viscount Toshisada Maeda, a member of the House of Peers, resigned his position owing to illness.

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MONGOLIAN LEADERS MEET

Discuss Farm Production Program Effective March

Domei

KALGAN, February 1.—In order to draw up final plans to enforce the emergency farm production program for 1944, which will go into effect in March, the Mongolian Government held a meeting of the provincial and sectional chiefs today.

According to the program, the Government will undertake to improve the output of various farm products, develop farmlands, exterminate harmful insects and expand irrigation facilities.

U.S. to Build Dry Docks

Domei

LISBON, February 1.—A $130,000,000 budget bill for the construction of installations for ship repairs on the Pacific Coast was presented to Congress today, according to a Washington report. The budget includes the expenditure of $4,000,000 for the construction of four floating dry docks. The U.S. Navy Department also asserted that on the Atlantic Coast and Gulf of Mexico, installations have already been constructed.

Hakkila Re-elected

Special

HELSINKI, February 1.—Vaino Hakkila, president of the Finnish Diet for many years, was re-elected on Tuesday by a huge majority. He received 147 of the 194 votes cast. At the same time, E. M. Tarkkanen, vice president of the Diet, was re-elected with 171 votes.

P.I. ASSEMBLY SEES CLOSING OF SESSION

10 Outstanding Bills Passed At Final Meeting; 60 Measures Legislated

Domei

MANILA, February 2.—The first ordinary session of the Philippine National Assembly, which was convened on November 25 last year, adjourned at 12:30 p.m. today after passing ten outstanding bills, including the Central Bank Law bill. After Speaker Segrio Aquino declared the adjournment, the representative of the Assembly men read a resolution of gratitude to the Speaker.

Principal among the ten bills passed on the final day of the session are:

1. The Philippine Central Bank Law bill.
2. The bill empowering the President to issue emergency declarations and to take such measures as he may deem necessary for the guarantee of popular livelihood.
3. The 50,000,000-peso short-term public bond issue bill.
4. The Marine and Land Traffic Company Law bill.
5. The bill pertaining to the purchase of arms required for the maintenance of peace and order.
6. The criminal code revision bill.
7. The bill pertaining to the defraval of 8,000,000 pesos for local public undertakings.

A total of 60 bills were passed during the session.

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U.S. Launching Carrier

Domei

LISBON, February 1.—The United States Navy Department announced today that a large-sized aircraft carrier will be launched on February 8 at a certain undisclosed shipyard on the Eastern Coast. The launching of this vessel will make a total of seven similar-type carriers to be constructed within the last two years, it is claimed.

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French Indo-China
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Thailand
Alor-Star, Bangkok, Kota-Bharu, Kuala-Trengganu.

Burma
Bassein, Lashio, Mandalay, Moulmein, Myingyan, Rangoon, Taunggyi, Tavoy.

Malai
Ipoh, Johore-Bharu, Kuala-Lipis, Kuala-Lumpur, Kuantan, Malacca, Penang, Seremban, Shonan, Taiping.

Sumatra
Bencoolen, Bukit-Tinggi, Djambi, Kota-Raja, Medan, Padang, Pekanbaroe, Palembang, Pangkal-Pinang, Sibolga, Telok-Betong.

Djawa
Bandoeng, Bogor, Djakarta (Sationsplein & Noordwijk), Djember, Jogjakarta, Kediri, Madioen, Magelang, Malang, Pekalongan, Poerwo-Kerto, Semarang, Serang, Soerakarta, Sourabaya, Tjirebon.

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FIGHTING AT RABAUL RAGES CEASELESSLY

Japanese Heroes Greet 2nd New Year on Isle by Attacking Enemy Positions

By TATSUO ARAO
Of the Navy Press Corps

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN SOUTH PACIFIC.—Amid the roar of guns, whizzing of bullets, and thunderous explosions, and under a curtain of anti-aircraft gunfire, the Japanese Forces stationed in Rabaul, New Britain Island, greeted the second New Year since their landing on the island. As the battles on land and in the air, particularly in the areas around Cape Merkus and Cape Gloucester, daily increase in fury, the Japanese Forces bolster their determination to defend Rabaul, one of the most important strategic bases in the South Pacific.

The highest active volcano which was named by the Japanese "Hanasaku Yama," spouts columns of greyish clouds, enveloping the whole island with brownish ashes. When there are no squalls for a few days, the land is converted into a desolate and dusty plain.

On the morning of New Year's day, all the soldiers and seamen stationed on the island reverently bowed in the direction of the Imperial Palace. They were drenched with perspiration as they stood at attention. The blood-red roses of China were proudly blooming at the feet of the heroes. Such a New Year under a scorching sun is unimaginable in Japan.

There was no atmosphere of festivity with one attack after another being conducted on enemy positions. On December 31, in broad daylight, Japanese Air Units raided Cape Merkus and on the following night, they attacked Cape Torokina, Bougainville Island. With no time for rest nor sleep, the eyes of the airmen became red and swollen. On New Year's Day as on other days, the Sea Eagles took off on weighty missions, while automobiles loaded with fuel and ammunition sped about on their various duties.

On the morning of New Year's day, some special New Year dishes were served. The headquarters of each unit was decked with New Year decorations of bamboo and pine tree branches. Two or three strips of paper, which must have been found in a comfort-bag, were swinging in the breeze.

At 10 a.m. on New Year's Day, a formation of enemy planes, including 70 large and small fighter planes, appeared over Rabaul and a violent combat ensued. As bombs were dropped, anti-aircraft batteries roared. Enemy planes were brought down one after another. Such was New Year's Day at the foremost front.

First Lieutenant X remarked: "The enemy is certainly quick in coming over with his New Year greetings tonight!".

Second Lieutenant X, a member of the ground crew, proudly said: "I will attend to my duty, sleep or no sleep!"

Amid the roaring of aircraft, Sub-Lieutenant X, a reserve student-officer, said: "Happy New Year, everybody! This is the second New Year I greet in an air-raid shelter." At his calm and casual greeting those crouching in the air-raid shelters burst into laughter.

Enemy air forces appeared over Rabaul on the morning of January 2, on the following night, and again on the morning of the 3rd. The Japanese Ground Units skilfully handled their searchlights and high-angle guns in defiance of the shower of shells pouring down upon them. These intrepid men of the Ground Units scored unparalleled victories by bringing down many of the enemy aircraft.

Our airmen commenced the new year with a bombing attack on Cape Torokina, and on the following days raided Cape Gloucester and Cape Merkus. "We will launch a wholesale offensive this year," declared one confident Eagle.

Though their barracks are scarred with the marks of battle, our airmen, seamen, and soldiers, their fighting morale higher than ever, are, like one man, exerting their utmost in discharging their respective duties. A certain officer who had just arrived from Japan was greatly impressed by the strict etiquette observed by the men at the front in the midst of most devastating and furious operations. Under the most rigid rules the officers and men are daily attending to their respective duties, with not a shadow of worry or restlessness to be seen on their brows.

Throughout the city air-raid shelters have been constructed, and every patch of wasteland planted with vegetables which are growing splendidly. The Japanese warriors, with a gun in one hand and a spade in the other, spend all their spare time, when available, in cultivating wasteland. They are fully determined to become self-sufficient in foodstuffs in anticipation of emergencies. Since the cultivation of potatoes, cucumbers, egg-plants, and radishes have proved successful, other vegetables such as taro, tapioca, and corn will be planted on a large scale. With the cultivation of more land, sufficient foodstuffs for the consumption of the islanders will be produced in the near future.

Showing no signs of racial discrimination, the Japanese associate with the natives whom they call "new citizens." The native chieftains are called "Village headmen." With sincere faith in the Japanese, these islanders are offering wholehearted cooperation by willingly engaging in manual labor.

The construction of X highway, which would ordinarily take two years, was completed within two months due to the great efforts of the Japanese Forces. The road connecting XX and XX, which was built in less than two months, is now being used for transportation purposes. The eight village headmen whose contribution to the construction of this road was particularly noticeable, were, on the occasion of the opening ceremony, each granted presents of some yards of cloth and a pig in recognition of their services. It is their custom to feast on pork on festival days.

The native people continually manifest their goodwill toward the Japanese.

Prior to the landing of the Japanese Forces, the islanders lived an idle life. Their ambitions had been deliberately suppressed. Now, having been awakened from their long slumber, they have learned the joy of labor.

Ever Alert for Hostile Aircraft

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(Passed by the Navy Ministry)

RISE IN VALUE SEEN IN STATE PROPERTY

Net Increase of Over ¥2 Billion Is Registered in 1942 Fiscal Year

A net increase of ¥2,110,183,000 took place in the State property of Japan in the 1942 fiscal year, according to the 1942-43 State Property Increase and Decrease General Estimates and Report on the Auditing of the 1942-43 State Property Increase and Decrease General Estimates submitted to the House of Peers and to the House of Representatives on February 1.

The increase was divided as follows: (in ¥1,000)

Property for public use	¥1,520,243
Forest property	11,277
Miscellaneous property	578,663
Total	¥2,110,183

A more detailed classification was given as follows: (in ¥1,000)

Land	¥75,860
Trees and bamboo	10,090
Buildings	454,386
Property under construction	406,046
Machinery and apparatuses	225,977
Shipping	388,180
Mining concessions	minus 18
Stocks and shares	547,660
Total	¥2,110,183

Adding this total net increase to the total State property value as at the end of the 1941 fiscal year of ¥18,690,107,000, the total State property value as at the end of the 1942 fiscal year stands at ¥20,800,290,000. This is classified as follows: (in ¥1,000)

Property for public use	¥14,822,272
Forest property	3,492,970
Miscellaneous property	2,485,046
Total	¥20,800,290

A more detailed classification follows: (in ¥1,000)

Land	¥3,205,269
Trees and bamboo	3,000,264
Buildings	2,864,553
Property under construction	4,850,354
Machinery and apparatuses	2,352,552
Shipping	2,565,735
Mining concessions	1,724
Stocks and shares	1,959,834
Total	¥20,800,290

Newsreel Depicting Various Activities Of Defenders of Rabaul to Be Released

A film recording in great detail the various activities of the Japanese garrison units at Rabaul will be released all over Japan as Nippon News No. 192. The newsreel, which is the joint work of N. Taguchi, S. Tabata and K. Asai, all members of the Navy Press Corps, and executed on the spot under dangerous conditions, will afford a good opportunity for the 100,000,000 Japanese behind the guns to acquaint themselves with all phases of the life being led by the men defending the fortress of Rabaul which shields the inner South Seas from an enemy who keeps attacking it in spite of the prohibitive price exacted by its defenders.

The picture begins with a scene showing the heroes garrisoning Rabaul at work on vegetable gardens which they cultivate with the idea of making themselves self-supporting. Their manner of working is leisurely. There is not a trace of care on their faces. They look so happy that it is difficult for one to realize that they are so situated that at any moment they may find hostile planes come out of the sky to rain bombs upon them.

Then is shown enemy planes approaching. There comes on the faces of the Navy Wild Eagles a resolve that shows that they feel absolutely sure to do away with the enemy.

The air-raid alarm is sounded and the next moment all make their way to shelters. Transports in the waters of Rabaul move to localities where they are safe from air attacks.

Then the enemy shows up with a formation of Consolidated B-24's, winged devils. A large group of Japanese fighter planes without loss of time, go up to meet the enemy. They are now getting poised for an attack. The guns on the ground begin to belch forth endless fire. Overhead combats are in progress. The Wild Eagles are pursuing the fleeing enemy. One enemy fighter after another is shot down. With a spout of water each vanishes in the water.

The film ends with a scene depicting the Wild Eagles returning triumphantly to their base.

Economic Ruin For Chungking Seen This Year

(Continued from Page 1)

king cannot hope to keep up much longer their war of resistance.

Decide to Import Gold

It was after it had tried in vain every domestic means to remedy the situation caused by the inflation that Chungking decided to import gold from America. Under the Price Control Extension Act which was approved at the 11th plenary session of the central and supervisory committees last year an arrangement was made by Chungking under which gold bullion worth $200,000,000 and weighing 5,700,000 liang (a liang equals 10 momme) was to be purchased from America. The idea was to use the gold in retracting the currency in circulation and stabilizing prices. The purchase of the gold was made possible through the $500,000,000 credit advanced by U.S.

The gold bullion, according to a report, is already on the way to Chungking and the last leg of the journey will be by air along the Indo-China route.

Chennault Raises Objection

In this connection the Ta Kung Pao reports that Major-General Claire Chennault, commander of the American 14th Air Squadron in China, has protested to Chungking that the use of the air route in transporting the gold would interfere with the activities of his air force. He explained that the gold bullion would weigh nearly 200 tons and his largest transport plane could carry no more than eight tons. He calculated that about 25 planes would be required to get the entire lot into Chungking. He stressed that every transport plane of his force was employed in transporting arms and munitions and using them for any other purpose would adversely affect the strength of his air force.

In the meanwhile the leaders of Chungking are dreaming of a new era of stabilized currency of which the gold bullion will be the beginning. They fondly imagine that directly they get the gold they will circulate it and absorb idle funds after which the people will come to place confidence in fapi notes. They think that if one liang of gold is worth 10,000 yuan, it will be possible to withdraw fapi notes worth 57,000,000,000 yuan from circulation. They feel that there can be no more effective and convenient means of dealing with the evils of inflation.

Unofficial Chungking Disagrees

However unofficial Chungking does not think in this way. There is a heated discussion going on in the Chungking press as to whether the putting of the gold bullion to the use contemplated by the government will be to the national interest.

Chien, the economist already mentioned, argues:

"The gold bullion might be used in ending the deluge of fapi notes. It might be used in withdrawing from circulation fapi notes for use in making purchases of materials which would in turn check rising prices. The essential thing is to bring about an increase in production. Any price policy or project to control materials will be in vain unless it increases production."

Chien's warning is that the gold policy of the government has to be operated in proper relation to the output expansion plan.

Time alone will show whether the gold policy of Chungking which is nothing more than a makeshift plan of tiding over the situation caused by the inflation will produce the effect hoped for by the regime.

The economic evils afflicting Chungking are more deep-rooted than they appear to be. It is the economic unstability of Chungking that is the cause of every unsatisfactory condition evident within the area it controls. One need not be a great prophet to see that the year 1944, the eighth year of the war of resistance against Japan, will witness the economic ruin of Chungking.

Committees In House Busy On Many Bills

(Continued from Page 1)

tive Takeo Miki from Tokushima.

The Welfare Minister said:

"The competent departments in close cooperation are doing everything possible to speed up the training of technical experts. At the same time, factories, at the instance of the Government, are exchanging technical experts.

"The Government wishes to take measures whereby not only graduates of technical schools, but those of law and literature schools will also be given posts as technical experts at factories and other places of productive activity."

VIEWS OF FILIPINOS ON FREEDOM GIVEN

Writer Presents True Reactions And Impressions of People Of Republic

By B. P. JAVIER
Special to the Nippon Times

Happiest and most memorable day in the lives of the 18,000,000 Filipinos was October 14, 1943, the day of their long sought after and frequently deferred independence. To the people of Greater East Asia and to the world as well, that day marked the consummation of another Japanese pledge redeemed, another Japanese war aim furthered.

It is understandable, however, that to no other people than the Filipinos was the day of freedom most significant. It marked the triumph of centuries of struggle against foreign domination. Ever since Ferdinand Magellan, who discovered the Philippines, was killed in Mactan Island in 1521 by the Filipino chieftain Lapu-lapu, the aspiration to be rid of foreign yoke was an incessant episode of smouldering enmity flaring at times into open rebellion.

Revolution in 1898

The series of uprisings against Spanish oppression culminated in the Philippine Revolution of 1898, a nationwide flare-up that virtually spelled the doom of the Spanish regime in the Islands. Aguinaldo's short-lived Philippine Republic was an ephemeral interlude that marked the fruition of the Revolution. However, the Philippines was decreed to suffer continued enslavement. Beguiling the Filipinos with the promise of assistance at the outset of their struggle against Spain, America turned traitor to her word and, instead, usurped the authority of the former regime over the islands.

Until the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the Filipino people evinced by petitions, protests and positive action their unrelenting desire to be rid of American suzerainty. For over 40 years they presented futile but persistent appeals for freedom which were sidetracked if not altogether ignored. Then came the war, sweeping away American hegemony, in its fury creating a rejuvenated new Philippines, finally giving rise to the resurrected free Philippines.

With all this antecedent history of their fight for freedom, how have the Filipinos reacted to the unprecedented grant of independence by Japan?

The following is the concensus among a cross-section of Philippine society.

A member of the Philippine Assembly speaks:

"The attainment of our independence is a logical outcome of the current war. Japan has staked its national destiny in a conflict not only to preserve its very existence but also to liberate and reconstruct the countries of Greater East Asia.

Meets Her Promise

"Attesting to her sacred aim is the recognition and revitalization of the National Government of China, the grant of freedom to Burma and then to the Philippines.

"Hence, I look upon Philippine independence not from the viewpoint of a Filipino alone but as an Oriental, kin to other Oriental peoples, and ever aspiring with Japan to see this war through to its victorious finish. For we should never lose sight of the fact that our freedom is vitally intertwined with a conclusive Japanese victory."

Overcome by the depths of his emotions at seeing his country's flag hoisted aloft and alone for the first time since his revolutionary days, a veteran of Aguinaldo's army had the following to say:

"That flag symbolizes the unceasing struggle of our patriots and martyrs for their country's freedom. If only Rizal were alive today, what unbounded joy he would have felt. My thanks go to the Almighty for having allowed me to live to witness this moment. Now I can go to my grave in the confident hope that our Philippines will prove worthy of the independence now realized after so long a time and so many sacrifices."

At the independence inaugural ceremonies, most of the onlookers were youthful citizens of the Republic. A young schoolboy made the following comment:

"I am presently studying hard so I can help my parents in their old age. This is my ambition. I am doubly encouraged to persevere in my efforts now that the Philippines is independent, because now I have also my country to serve.

"Daily in school I read of our heroes of the past who fought and died that the Philippines might be free. This makes me a little disappointed because I cannot do as they did now that freedom is ours. However, I will resolve to fight and die if need be so as to preserve this freedom for which they so fervently aspired."

A street sweeper had this to say:

"I have a wife and four children. Under the Americans I managed to secure this job. I have kept it all throughout the war. I expect to die sweeping the streets. But now that freedom is ours, I have found contentment. No longer do I receive my monthly pay from a government under foreign hands. It feels good to clean the streets of a free Philippines because it gives me a sense of freedom, a new outlook on life."

From the ranks of Filipino women, a Manila social worker speaks her mind:

"Independence brings with it a multitude of problems and responsibilities. This fact should not be lost upon the people. It should, therefore, be their resolve to exert added efforts to adjust their daily lives to the exigencies of the times. They should be more industrious and less frivolous.

"The first task of the independent Philippine government should be to find ways and means to put the unemployed to gainful work. The farms can absorb a large number of them. We can shape our policies to suit our purposes now that we have been rid of American interference, and we should make the most of this opportunity."

Of enduring memory, indeed, to every Filipino is the 14th day of October, 1943. It marked the occasion when the Philippines, the "pearl of the Orient seas," was ushered into the world in all resplendence, freed from its centuries-old shell of Occidental restriction and constriction.

Whatsoever a Man Soweth

(Continued From Page 4)

Mobilization Board, nicknamed by the American public as "Boob McNutt" after the famous caricature of the same name,—seems to be living up to his name and doing more harm than good. He is frequently creating controversies in Congress with consequent depreciations in the efficiency of his board. And although the job of appeasing the disquieting atmosphere in Congress has recently been assigned to a special commission headed by Byrnes, the chances of improvement seem very slim.

Today, Roosevelt is faced with ever mounting criticisms of his administrative policies. Even his private supporters are voicing their opposition, and Eric Johnston, head of the Chamber of Commerce, recently stated that although the U.S. is fighting to overthrow dictatorship, the American public is unaware of the fact that America herself has already become a good example of one. Bureaucracy, reckless financial policies, and over-employment of state servants are also targets of strong criticisms.

However, under the prevailing circumstances Roosevelt's Fourth Term seems inevitable. But—this would only prove to further aggravate the difficulties, and leave him in a more complete isolation.

N. CHINA TO EXPAND INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT

Development Company to Set Up New Industries, Says Director Bekumiya

Domei

PEKING, February 1.—With the development of North China into a vast supply base proceeding swiftly, the North China Development Corporation this year will stress the development of subsidiary industries in pace with the rapid rise of heavy and chemical industries in the region, Director Bekumiya of the company told reporters today.

Mr. Bekumiya stated: "All of the 1944 business plans of the companies under our control will be completed by about the middle of February. Judging from the plans proposed up till now, the new plans will work X times that of previous ones.

"We cannot expect Japan to supply all our needs in materials in 1944 so we are aiming at the highest possible local efficiency in putting to use our existent facilities.

"All our companies have set aside the three months of January, February, and March as the period to drive for increased efficiency particularly for coal production.

"Among the new projects planned for this year are those aimed to eliminate the difficulties in getting subsidiary materials which accompanied the large-scale heavy and chemical industrialization of North China, last year. Stress will be laid on these projects. Among the industries which will shortly be established are those dealing with electric wires, machinery, cotton seed processing, tar, cement and others."

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TOKYO, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1944

The Growing Italian Confusion

The Italian Front, which has been in a state of stagnation for some time, seems to have been stirred into renewed activity. At day-break on January 22, an Anglo-American force suddenly landed between the estuary of the Tiber River, which runs through the city of Rome, and the town of Nettuno situated thirty miles to the southeast. Establishing a bridgehead, this force is attempting to drive toward Rome along the Appian Way, but is meeting with fierce resistance from the German forces. British sources admit that the German army, utilizing its great air power, is inflicting heavy losses upon the Anglo-American forces.

The present frantic efforts of the Anglo-Americans are undoubtedly spurred by the fact that their earlier boast of capturing Rome "by Christmas" was so effectively frustrated by the German resistance. In the face of the growing impatience and dissatisfaction of their people, the Anglo-American leaders have now apparently decided to intensify their efforts regardless of cost. So, after having assembled 1,000 ships, 700 fighter planes for their protection, and all kinds of materials necessary for landing operations, and after having taken all measures to preclude a repetition of their bitter experiences at the time of the Salerno landing, they have now carried out their latest landing operation with the intention of shortening even by a little bit the distance on their way to Rome.

According to General Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, the newly appointed supreme commander of the Anglo-American forces in the Mediterranean region, Rome will now be captured "before the coming spring", thus re-casting the "by Christmas" formula. But whether or not Rome will be captured in accordance with General Wilson's revised promise will not depend on the strength of the troops under his command. It will be decided wholly by German strategy; whether or not the Germans decide to hold Rome is the point. For there is no imperative reason why the Germans must hold Rome.

Rome today is no longer the capital of Italy. Its political significance is only that it is the residence of the Pope. Rome no longer has any military significance since in August of last year it was turned into an open city. It is, of course, plain that the main objective of the intended Anglo-American capture of Rome is dictated not by its military value but merely for its propagandistic effect resulting from the city's religious and historical associations.

But even if the Anglo-American forces should capture Rome, what would be the result? What would be the fate of Italy at the feet of the invaders? The present fate of the Badoglio regime is symbolic of the treatment which Italy may expect on a larger scale hereafter. Although already half a year has elapsed since the organization of the Badoglio regime, it does not possess the slightest political authority. The regions of Italy under Anglo-American occupation are still under the so-called AMGOT (Allied Military Government in the Occupied Territories), and the real political authority is firmly in the hands of the Anglo-American military administrators.

This situation, which clearly typifies the treatment accorded to all the exiled governments and the traitor regimes by the United States and Britain, is considerably irritating the exiled governments of the Netherlands, Belgium, and other countries. Formerly those regimes had clearly assumed that in the event of the liberation of the homeland, political authority would at once be restored to them. But this hope has now been completely blasted by the United States and Britain. At the Moscow Conference a Joint Four-Power Declaration was issued in which it was stipulated that until the re-establishment of law and order and the inauguration of a system guaranteeing general security, the Four Powers alone would take common action for the sake of international society, and that the other Allied nations would be consulted only in case of "necessity".

But even this Joint Four-Power Declaration was made still more exclusive in November of last year when General Smuts, the Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa, declared in his speech on "Thoughts on the New World" that in the post-war period, world order would be maintained by the three Powers of Britain, the United States, and the Soviet Union, thus striking out Chungking. This shows indeed that the independence and autonomy of the small countries and of the exiled governments signify little to the United States and Britain. If it is of any advantage to them from realistic considerations of world politics, the United States and Britain have no compunctions whatever in breaking any promise at any moment. Already the Atlantic Charter has sunk to the bottom of the sea along with the battleship Prince of Wales on which it was formulated. It is Badoglio's fate forever to remain a victim of this Anglo-American policy of treacherous expediency.

Moreover, the situation in southern Italy is still such that the population refuses to accord any support to the Badoglio regime, and with the latter being unable even to sweep out Fascism, uprisings are occurring everywhere. The invasion by American capital has brought about material shortages, inflation, and the enforcement of an unfair rate of exchange, and has thus resulted in disturbances in the economic life of the area. Especially has the placing of all banks in southern Italy under American control resulted in a wild run on all the banks, and the underground anti-Anglo-American, anti-Badoglio sentiment of the Italian people has been greatly intensified.

On the other hand, Count Carlo Sforza, who had been engaged in anti-Fascist activities in America, has recently made his way to Bari via North Africa, busying himself in attempting to establish his own political influence in opposition to Badoglio. Organizing a "Committee of Italian Liberation" through the union of the democratic elements and the anti-Fascist faction, he is opposing the Badoglio regime at every opportunity, with the result that friction is intensifying. At the same time, antagonism has developed between this Committee and the AMGOT. Thus southern Italy is about to become a second North Africa, being turned into a hodge-podge of antagonisms.

In December a general meeting of the Committee of Italian Liberation was prohibited by the AMGOT, and members of that Committee were strictly excluded from participation in the Badoglio regime. Furthermore, it was reported from Rome on January 22 that Badoglio, who, in accordance with arrangements made at the Moscow Conference, is to take charge of organizing a democratic Italy eventually, has demanded the abdication of King Victor Emmanuel III. Badoglio has thus been placed in such a compromising situation that he could not even help but betray the Royal House of Savoy after having already once betrayed his own country. When Badoglio's usefulness is over, what is awaiting him is, of course, his own betrayal in turn by the United States and Britain. Badoglio's fate will be the fate of all the regimes relying on the anti-Axis Powers, including the Chungking regime, the orphan of East Asia. Thus the development of the Anglo-American military activities in Italy can only have the effect of adding to the political miseries of the Italian people.

Kogarashi

I

It was the first kogarashi that had blown this year.

There was not a speck of cloud in the heavens, from the zenith to the horizon the firmament was azure and flooded with bright sunshine, then the wind sprang up, one knew not whence, and increased every moment in velocity, throwing the sea into agitation, the mountains into commotion, and denuding the trees of their leaves. There was something dry and faded-looking about the hue of the sky, which with the rustle of leaves, suggested the advance of autumn.

II

The sun had set rapidly, driven away by the kogarashi. Lifting my eyes, I saw the moon hanging above the brow of the hill which rose behind my lodging; it was devoid of lustre, as if covered with a veil, and I almost fancied that it would be blown away by the strong wind.

Toward seven o'clock I felt tempted to go out-of-doors. The moon was shining in its full brilliancy, in defiance of the threatening kogarashi. The ground was white with frost, and as I walked along a road, dark from the shadows of the road side trees, I found myself at the mouth of the river, where white objects running across the bar attracted my eye. They were billows shining white in the pale moonlight.

It was already ten o'clock and the wind was still blowing; my house was besieged by the noise of waves, the sound of shaking doors, and the whistling of the wind through branches, accompanied by the occasional croaking of frogs. I opened the door and saw the world flooded in moonlight.—From Tokutomi Roka's "Nature and Man,"

Japan's Guiding Tenets

Permanent World Peace and Common Prosperity Are Ultimate Goal in Construction of East Asia

By HIROSHI IZAWA
(From the Tokyo Shimbun)

Editor's Note: This is the second of a series of articles by leading personalities on the Five Principles of the Joint Declaration which were adopted at the Assembly of Greater East Asiatic Nations. The first article appeared on February 1 under the heading "Realization of Asiatic Accord."

None will dispute the truth that the highest ideal of mankind is to enjoy common existence and prosperity, while disorder and strife are the greatest misfortunes. The fondest hope is that each nation be enabled to pursue its peaceful existence within its boundaries, that all nations be able to live in perfect accord and peace through their mutual help and in a spirit of cooperation. It is not impossible to create such a state of blessedness and we have indeed had actual experience in making a partial and local success in establishing such a utopian state of affairs. However, the existing conditions in the world are such that its realization on an international scale is unthinkable at present. To propose such a universal scheme would indeed be regarded as "an idiot's dream," so severe and relentless has been the human strife in modern times. Total disregard of morality and all that it stands for, by the power-drunk nations of Western civilization as evidenced by the unquestioned acceptance of such a mechanical and biological theory as "the survival of the fittest," has made an endless international disturbance inevitable for the human race.

The absence of direction for the proper guidance of world affairs for the establishment of moral peace is another factor. All intelligent people in the world are perfectly aware of the fact that peace so much desired by all cannot be a true peace, if it be one of slaves or maintained by the oppression of a tyrant, for such deprives a nation of its vital force which makes life worth living.

World of Morality

Japan's attempt at establishing a world of morality found its beginning in her declaration of war upon the United States and Britain, which historic occasion saw the clarification of Japanese war aims, unparalleled in the history of human thought. Unlike others hitherto, the Japanese aim is to contribute to world peace through the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia and by establishing a new order.

Thus, the peoples of Asia have been forced to discard their former negative conception of war to be replaced by the positive idea of construction and creative activity. With the enunciation of the lofty war aim by Japan, the peoples of Asia have come to realize the approach of a glorious dawn for Asia. Thus, Head of State and Prime Minister Ba Maw of Burma declared only the other day: "Long did I hear the prophetic call of Asia in my dream, and I cried to my Asian brethren that Asia should be free. Today, I heard the voice of Asia not in a dream but fully awake." His was a cry from his innermost soul, showing his true Asian consciousness.

The history of mankind has seen the creation of successive orders by tyrants in the various historical stages. Such orders were devoid of moral content and were coercive commands enforced by the power of the sword. Thus none of them could enjoy an everlasting life. The British were the last such conquerors with the mission of strangling the helpless, and shedding blood for avaricious purposes. Their methods of territorial aggrandizement and acquisition of world resources since the dawn of the 18th century betray that the Britons are the descendants in thought of the ancient Greeks and Romans. They are most typical imperialists, ready to sacrifice all for their selfish interests, and whose aggression is based on utilitarian ideas. But the days of these blood-stained conquerors are numbered, and it is the Americans who, having thrown their Monroe Doctrine to the winds, now wish to become their successors.

British Atrocity in India

British rule in India in both its material and spiritual phases forms the main chapter of British imperialism and is absolutely unparalleled in its cruelty. The British by their atrocities have proved themselves the No. 1 enemy of human civilization. Ba Maw's cry: "Without free India, there can be no free Asia," was the cry of all Asia.

The principle of common existence and prosperity enunciated by Japan is a direct challenge to this inhuman British rule in Asia. It is a wholesale denial of the 19th century principle of domination based upon imperialistic aggression. Thus the Imperial Rescript on the declaration of war on the United States and Britain in part declares:

"'To insure the stability of East Asia and to contribute to world peace is the far-sighted policy which was formulated by Our Great Illustrious Imperial Grandsire and Our Great Imperial Sire succeeding Him, and which We lay constantly to heart. To cultivate friendship among nations and to enjoy prosperity in common with all nations has always been the guiding principle of Our Empire's foreign policy."

Needless to state, the above is the basis of our principle of common existence and prosperity in Greater East Asia. It is also the great undying spirit on which our Empire is founded. Thus, the ideal of common existence and prosperity is born of the Imperial August Virtues and is bound to shed its radiant rays over the entire world.

CHUNGKING BECOMING ANTI-AXIS COLONY

Chiang Desperate As Supply Routes Are Cut

By SHINJIRO MORIYASU
(From the Yosuko)

With the development of the War of Greater East Asia against the American forces in all parts of the Pacific, the anti-Axis nations are increasing their efforts to use China as a common military base against Japan while extending aid to Chiang's regime.

Though the bases of the American air force in China are being demolished one after another due to relentless attacks by the Imperial Air Force, America is making dogged and persistent efforts to maintain its air bases in China. The American air strength there is steadily growing and all regions under the Chungking regime are now being turned into a virtual American colony.

Once, the Anglo-Americans tried to use the Chungking Army by proposing to Chungking to form a second front in East Asia. But their scheme has not shown any tangible results. The Anglo-Americans, however, are working in closer cooperation with each other for the recapture of Burma and the defense of India, filing strong requests with Chiang Kai-shek for cooperation.

Chiang in Difficulties

Chiang was finally induced to accept their request, duped by the Anglo-Americans. With the activities of the Imperial Forces, the routes of supply for Chungking had been cut off, and Chiang Kai-shek was made to undergo great difficulties in obtaining the required supply of war materials and other necessities. The quantity of the materials obtainable by the present routes is less than one-fifth of that which Chungking had been obtaining over the Burmese route, Chungking has at last been brought against the realization that it is on its last legs.

In view of the activities of the Indian National Army under the command of Subhas Chandra Bose the Anglo-Americans are maintaining a large military strength on the boundary between India and Burma. Thus it is practically impossible for them to supply Chungking with necessary materials, while keeping their own strength on the Indian frontier intact.

Many Surrender

The resisting power of Chiang Kai-shek's army is steadily being diminished through the surrender of many able commanders to the National Government of China, while Chungking is experiencing great difficulty in replacing arms, for it has no modern ordnance factories for the production of aircraft and guns. Up to last spring the Chungking army had been supplied with aircraft and guns out of its own stock, which it had no means of replacing.

The Chinese masses under the Chungking regime are already well aware of the uselessness of Chiang Kai-shek's war of resistance. Especially have they become displeased with the invasion of the Anglo-American forces into various regions under the Chungking regime, while their leaders are approaching the American Government in order to obtain a larger supply of materials than at present, saying that Chungking is fighting at the China front for the sake of America. This is creating profound doubts, and antipathy among the native masses. "Why must we suffer all sort of difficulties for the sake of America?" is the cry of all people under Chungking.

America, Britain and Chungking have been exploiting one another from selfish motives. We can easily imagine what will become of their cooperation when Chungking loses its power of resistance due to the decrease in the supply of war materials from America. It is a pity that Chiang Kai-shek, blinded by the schemes of America and Britain, is subjecting millions of Chinese people to all sorts of indescribable difficulties. The relationship among America, Britain and Chungking is, therefore, inevitably bound to approach a chasm due to the friction among the three parties.

WHATSOEVER A MAN SOWETH

Roosevelt Finds Himself Increasingly Isolated as Time Passes

By SHIO SAKANISHI
(From the Gaiko Hyoron)

In a dimly lit room of the White House, sits a lonely man. The light from the old fashioned glass electric lamp by his side accentuates the pallor and weariness of his face. The book case by the wall, filled with adventure stories and various other publications that were once carefully selected for him by the late Alexander Woolcott, now stands neglected. The room seems cold and deserted and only the small Scotch-terrier at his feet is suggestive of any warmth and cheer. This is the lonely and tragic figure of Roosevelt today. Alone and deserted by his friends, overburdened with problems of war both at home and abroad, and though it may be said that all great men lead a lonely life, there has hardly been anyone who has through his own faults, brought upon himself such loneliness and tragedy.

It is said that recently one of his very few remaining friends, Judge Rosenman, taking compassion on him, paid him a surprise visit. Planning to surprise him he quietly entered the room, but on seeing the pale and almost expressionless face of the President as he sat motionless and in deep thought, he stepped back aghast. The Judge is said later to have told his friends that Roosevelt's face on that occasion resembled a death mask.

Comparison Tragic

With this present tragic picture of Roosevelt in our minds, we cannot help comparing it with his more successful and richer days. We may recall that it was in those buoyant days of the New Deal, between 1933 and 1936, that he had companions like old Woodin, Secretary of Treasury and Louis McHenry Howe of the General Affairs Bureau of the White House, and young chaps like Raymond Moley, Guy Tugwell, Tom Cochrane, and Jim Cowen, dashing in on him at unearthly hours, dragging him out of his morning bed or keeping him up till late at night. And Mrs. Roosevelt would have a job on her hands chasing them the away.

Then came the second term election campaign and with it friends like Jim Farley who later became Postmaster General and supporters like Morgenthau, Ickes, Welles, Hopkins, and Lewis of the C.I.O. who were frequent visitors to the White House. And in the evenings he would be receiving various information by telephone from his intellectual supporters among whom were McLeash, poet and head of the Congressional Library, Robert Sherwood, the dramatist, and Justice Felix Frankfurter of the Supreme Court, and friends in the diplomatic circles, among whom were James Kennedy, ex-ambassador to Britain, William Bullitt, ex-envoy to France and Joseph Davies, ex-envoy to the Soviet Union.

In short, he was that Roosevelt whom we often saw at those baseball matches, or at other social functions, joking with his friends or driving Royal guests from Europe in his own car and showing how doughnuts were eaten with a hot cup of coffee. He was a man of action, brisk and to the point. He was America's hero.

Is Only a Memory

But all this is long past and gone, and is now only a memory. Little by little, with every change in his policy, he has lost friends. Old Woodin and Howe have both died since then, and his young friends have somehow deserted him one by one. And nowadays even Mrs. Roosevelt comes to see him only once or twice a month. Morgenthau, Ickes, Welles and Lewis have all left him and Hopkins is the only one who still retains his confidence. Jim Farley, for one, has not only left him, but has started an anti-Roosevelt campaign. And these days, the telephone bell seldom rings in the evening, and seems as abandoned as all the rest of the things about him.

Day by day public opinion continues to mount against him and only after the Pearl Harbor debacle, did it somewhat subside in the form of national unity. But, since the beginning of 1943 considerable opposition against him has been revived and intensified both in the Administration Camp and in Congress. Added to this was the growing discontent of the public which was daily facing increasing difficulties in living. Then on top of this came further setbacks as failures in all national measures, food, production, labor, manpower, and prices, came to be manifested in the resignations of Ferdinand Eberstadt, vice-head of the Wartime Production Board, following his resentment of the opposition voiced by Donald Nelson, head of the same board, toward his proposed system of the distribution of war materials to increase wartime production, and of Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles, subsequent to his quarrel with Secretary of State Cordell Hull. We also know of the frontal clash between the President's two trusted men, McLeash, former head of the Office of War Information and Bill Donovan, and the consequent installation of Elmer Davis to the post. This was followed up recently by the wholesale resignation of the younger officials of the same office in objection to Roosevelt's attitude, contrary to the principles of Democracy, toward some neutral countries and also in opposition to the administrative policy of the Office of War Information which aims at deceiving the American public rather than trusting them and, achieving national unity.

As the situation worsens, Roosevelt's repeated entreaties for national unity and unstinted support in the prosecution of the war go unheeded. And the opposition of the Government officials and Congress members toward Roosevelt seems steadily to intensify. In dismay, James Byrnes, Head of the Wartime Mobilization Board and a confidant of the President, is reported to have lamented that he sometimes wondered whether they really knew who their enemies were.

But of course we all know that the Republican Party is far too interested in the defeat of the Democratic Party to be concerned with any decisive moves in the war. On the other hand the sole aim of the Democratic Party at the moment is to prevent a Fourth Term.

It would seem to us at this stage, as it must also be apparent to Roosevelt that an advisory group of a similar nature to his "Brain Trust" in the days of the New Deal, would be the only practical solution for this present turmoil of problems. There are groups like the "Labor Cabinet" composed of men like Philip Murray, Emsback, and Thomas of the C.I.O., William Green and Tobin of the A.F.L. and Robertson of the Railway Workers' Union, and also a weekly meeting of a group called the "Farm Cabinet" to advise the President on matters regarding agricultural administrations. And there are also other men of importance such as W. D. Leahy of the Technical and Munitions Industry, Admiral King of the navy, General Marshall of the army, and General Arnold of the aviation corps. But none of these men or groups are capable of coping with the existing situation. And as for the President's protege Paul Vories McNutt of the Man Power

(Continued on Page 3)

U.S. Good Neighbor Policy Hit

Bolivia Being Subjected to Increasing Pressure—Recognition of Villaroel Regime Withheld

By OUR FOREIGN EDITOR

The dispute over the recognition of the newly established Villaroel Government in Bolivia at the end of last year, has served to expose the true nature of America's so-called "Good Neighbor Policy." For some time, the United States under the amiable name of "Good Neighbor," which proved to be in fact only a guise for her harbored designs of dominating the whole of America, has been busily performing some very artful manipulations. By the use of her Dollar Diplomacy and other economic means she has been steadily exploiting the Latin American countries, and instigating frictions between the countries for the furtherance of her own selfish interests. These measures were intensified with the outbreak of the present war, and as a result the tin American countries were not only forced to join the anti-Axis camp, but also to supply the United States with material resources, and eventually declare war upon the Axis nations, under the banner of Pan-Americanism.

Thus the establishment of the Villaroel Government which was obviously opposed in nature to the former puppet regime under Penaranda, was a source of considerable anxiety and annoyance to the United States Government. Thus she withheld her recognition of the new regime and secretly manipulated the Pan-American Defense Committee a special session of which was called at Montevideo on December 23 for the discussion on the question of recognition.

Antagonism Notorious

The meeting was presided over by the Foreign Minister of Uruguay, Alberto Guani whose antagonism toward Bolivia has been notorious since the Gran Chaco dispute. He moved that during wartime the most important factor to be considered in the policy of a South American nation was its perfect willingness to fulfil its obligations toward the common defense of the Western Hemisphere and that, therefore, before recognizing the establishment of any new Latin American Government, a conference should be held among the American countries to to discuss this question. The motion was adopted; and on December 24 a draft of the resolution was drawn up by a subcommittee composed of Guani and delegates from Brazil and the United States, and adopted by the committee. The resolution stated that in view of the dangers of armed overthrow of governments by totalitarian factions, investigations should be made prior to the recognition of a new government as to whether it would willingly fulfill international obligations.

On December 27 the Villaroel Government sent notes to the Latin American countries declaring its perfect willingness and earnestness to act in accordance with the agreements of the Rio de Janeiro Conference and pledging to take all necessary precautions against any possible advance of Axis influence.

Repeatedly Clarified

The object of the new Bolivian Government has heretofore been repeatedly clarified by Villaroel. Ever since the coup d'etat he has been continually denying the accusations heaped upon his government by the United States and the refugee Penaranda regime. To Penaranda's accusations that "the recent coup d'etat was instigated by German elements, Villaroel has replied that Penaranda was undoubtedly confusing National Socialism with Democracy, for the main object of his government was the attainment of a more perfect form of democracy. Villaroel has also given repeated assurances to the United States Government that the purpose of the coup d'etat was to protect her national rights and was not in any way directed against the United States. This fact, however, has been ignored by the United States and in face of her repeated and earnest assurances of willingness to fulfil the obligations of the Rio de Janeiro Conference, the United States Government has been taking every possible step to withhold her recognition. Her pressure on Ecuador which had already taken steps to recognize the new regime, finally resulted in the latter's denial of having extended its recognition to the Bolivian Government. The United States has, moreover, been mobilizing her entire propaganda organ to influence public opinion against the new regime, and has also been abetting the students and laborers in Bolivia to start movements for restoring the former regime. And after exerting her influence in all directions, she has cancelled her lendlease arrangements to Bolivia and imposed a ban on the export of machinery to that country.

All this is contradictory to the principles of Democracy. It is too obvious that her previous profession of good neighborliness was only a fraud.

The United States Government, it seems, has at length exposed herself to some severe and biting criticisms from the Latin American countries. Recently, the Foreign Minister of Panama complained that his country had not received any benefits from the lendlease arrangements. And the Diario de la Marina, an influential newspaper in Cuba, refuted the charges by U.S. Senator Butler that the United States, had given Cuba a loan of $25,000,000 without interest, by revealing that Cuba has been giving the United States one-sided aid in the name of the Good Neighbor Policy and has been selling Cuban sugar at such a low price that as a result Cuba has lost about $16,000,000.

Suspicious of Intentions

The strong anti-American sentiment prevalent in the Latin American countries has recently been testified to by LeRoy Johnston, member of the House of Representatives on his return to the United States from an inspection tour of the South American countries. He states, "The Central and South American countries are feeling suspicious of the intentions harbored by the United States. They fear that America intends ultimately to seize their territories in return for capital invested in their countries.

"The fact that the United States has been depending on Bolivia for the important supply of tin, one of her essential war materials would make her present hostile attitude toward that country seem strange, but the reason behind this is that recently a cheaper supply of tin has become available from Belgian Congo, and on top of this, she has an ample stock in Texas to last her for 21 months. The intention therefore of the United States toward Bolivia is to bring an economic pressure on that country."

Thus having exposed the United States intentions behind the Good Neighbor Policy the United States Government is now faced with a barrage of criticisms from all directions and the Pan-American Defense Committee is fast losing its prestige as it is accused of robbing the rights of the independent nations.

It will be interesting to see how Bolivia will cope with this American oppression.

Down With Tyranny in The Guise of Democracy

Nippon Times
Evening

Nippon's Unity Means the Victory of Asia

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Press Comments

Thursday, February 3
YOMIURI-HOCHI — Racial Equality
TOKYO SHIMBUN—Pressure on Spain

Racial Equality

YOMIURI-HOCHI—It is an extremely significant fact that our country which is engaged in a death struggle with the enemy in the Marshalls and at Rabaul, has taken every occasion to proclaim to the world our magnificent war aims, especially the great concept of a strife for the abolition of racial discrimination. It is of importance both from the standpoint of warfare and of political endeavors.

In his speech on administrative policy at the outset of the current session of the Diet and in the plenary session of the House of Representatives Budget Committee, Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo spoke on the central concepts of the Greater East Asia Joint Declaration. These statements have now been supplemented by an elucidation, in a committee of the House of Representatives, by Kazuo Aoki, Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, of our policy to repudiate racial discrimination.

The great concepts of international co-prosperity and racial equality enunciated in the Greater East Asia Joint Declaration, serving such a striking contrast to the vile and vicious Anglo-Saxon policy of racial selfishness, as seen, for instance, at the Cairo Conference, have caused serious repercussions in the enemy camp, to an extent far beyond our imagination. There is a tendency among us to conceive the significance of the Joint Declaration in terms of political strategy and to underestimate its value for armed strategy. The fact is, however, that the present World War, including the War of Greater East Asia, because of its unprecedented magnitude, has brought home as never before the supreme importance of manpower in war.

The factor that will decide the great death struggle on the Eastern Front stretching thousands of miles over the European Continent, is manpower together with the [illegible]. The volume of [illegible] determined by the extent of manpower available. The proposed second front, which is regarded as likely to decide the issue of the European War, will depend, in the last analysis, upon the strength of troops that can be hurled against the Grand Fortress of Europe. When we gaze upon the death struggle developing over the vast stretch of the Pacific, we are struck by the vital need of manpower just as much as of aircraft, the very production of the latter depending on manpwer.

As can be perceived in the words of John Curtin, Prime Minister of Australia, uttered just after the Cairo Conference last year, what the United States and Britain fear most is that Japan should acquire, together with the tremendous resources of Greater East Asia, a position in which she may be able to mobilize the stupendous manpower of the region, some 1,000,000,000 strong. The oppression and exploitation of other races have been the favorite methods of the Anglo-Saxons but at the same time they have been a constant source of insecurity and dread.

The sense of racial fear among the people of Europe has been an ingrained feeling since the Mongol invasion of Europe in the 13th century. This sense of fear has gradually turned into a sense of racial inequality and this sense has developed into a policy of racial discrimination. Arthur de Gobinot, who may be regarded as the founder of the modern theory of racial inequality, in his "Racial Inequality" (1853-55) concludes, similarly as Oswald Spaengler afterward, that the colored races must finally triumph over the white race. Varchiers de Labourge in his "The Historical Mission of the Aryan Race" starts out with the conclusion reached by de Gobinot and advocates the improvement of the white race by eugenical selection and discrimination against other races.

The race theories of de Gobinot and de Labourge were revived by the British writer Horston Stuart Chamberlain after Richard Wagner and developed into a doctrine far more exclusionistic and optimistic than that of de Labourge. Chamberlain's doctrine in the "Foundations of the Nineteenth Century" (1899), may not seem to have won general acceptance among the Anglo-Saxons but in reality the United States and Britain are practising a policy of racial discrimination far more stringent than that of de Labourge, and in a form far more barbaric.

What we must fight is not the mere racial inequality doctrine of the British and Americans but the United States and Britain themselves as the perpetrators of the most ruthless barbarism based on that doctrine. In order to be suc-

(Continued on Col. 1 Page 2)

P.I. PRESIDENT HAILS GOOD RESULT GAINED BY FIRST ASSEMBLY

Republic's Foundation Firmly Laid; 60 Bills Passed by Legislators

Domei

MANILA, February 2.—Declaring that the splendid results achieved during the short span of 60 days by the Philippine National Assembly has created an immovable foundation for the growth of the new Republic, President Jose P. Laurel heartily praised the unstinting efforts and spirit of patriotism manifested by the Assemblymen during the first ordinary session of the Assembly which closed today after successfully passing a total of 60 bills for bolstering the governmental structure of the new Republic.

Addressing the Speaker Benigno S. Aquino and 108 other Assemblymen, the President expressed sincere gratitude for their efforts and at the same time expressed his happy anticipation over similar fruitful Assembly sessions in the future.

The President plans to invite to his Malacanan Residence tomorrow for an informal talk all the Assemblymen before they leave for their respective homes.

Assembly Ends Labors

Domei

MANILA, February 2.—The first session of the Philippine National Assembly, called on November 25, last year, adjourned today. The sincere efforts of the legislators have resulted in strengthening the Government of the Philippine Republic with the approval of 56 important bills which were immediately signed by President Laurel and became effective.

Under the United States rule, the Philippine National Assembly had been divided into the Upper and Lower Houses, which were in constant friction, resulting in the delay of the passage of Government bills. It usually happened that out of 400 to 500 bills presented to the Assembly only about 10 per cent was passed because one House usually rejected the major portion of the bills passed by the other.

But in the short session of only 60 days, the first National Assembly called since the establishment of the independent Republic of the Philippines, 280 bills were examined and 56 bills or about 20 per cent were approved. Of course, this efficiency of the Assembly was in great part due to the control by Speaker Benigno Aquino, but all the members also have shown full recognition of the present emergency situation and determination to reorganize the Philippines to meet the new conditions.

Particularly, there were presented the bill for emergency declaration and the bill for reforming the administrative structure by the President for the object of laying the foundation of the wartime structure of the Philippines. By the first bill, the President was given powerful authority by the Assembly to stabilize the livelihood of the people, and the authority of the President during the period when the Assembly is not in session was greatly increased. Thus, the authority necessary for the reconstruction of the Philippines was given the Laurel administration by the Assembly, and it is expected that the present Government will be able to carry out its reconstruction program with greater efforts and results.

The second bill for reform of the

(Continued on Col. 2 Page 2)

900 Enemy Captured By Reich in Italy

In face of further strengthened attacks by the anti-Axis forces south of Minturno, on the Italian war front, German troops carried out counter-attacks and succeeded in taking 900 prisoners, according to a communique issued by the German High Command on January 31, which was reported to the Mainichi in a special dispatch from Zurich dated the same day. The communique said that fierce fighting is further developing in the west coast sector of the Italian Front.

Meanwhile, the anti-Axis North African Military Headquarters on the same day announced that German troops on January 30 opened fierce counter-attacks on the Anglo-American army which landed near Anzio and Nettuno, and admitted that the German air force was stubbornly continuing air attacks against newly landing reinforcements.

SOMEWHERE ON THE EAST FRONT a German armored car stops for respite beside a burning dwelling. . . grim reminder that furious conflict is continuously being waged. With General Winter steadily making a withdrawal from the fighting areas, a still more intensification in the bitter struggle appears in the offing.

Impenetrable Reich Defenses in Apennines Thwart Anti-Axis Advance to Reach Rome

Nippon Scribe Describes Topographical Regions Held Secure by Axis Troops

By SABUROJI SHIMIZU
By Arrangement with the Asahi

ROME, February 1.—The most important phases of the present South Italian war theater, which is expected to reach a decisive stage during the coming spring, were observed by the correspondent who has during the past eight days toured the first fighting line of the Southern Front for detailed observation, covering a route of about 1,000 kilometers.

Passing the mountain passes of the Apennines, which are thickly covered with snow, over the highway between Rome and Pescara, I saw the lofty peak of the Gran Sasso in the evening glow, shining beautifully in red and violet: a scene which is deeply impressive. But knowing that this was the place where Il Duce Mussolini was held in seclusion by the traitor, Marshal Pietro Badoglio, until he was rescued by German parachute troops, I felt rather depressed at the sight of the beautiful view.

When we passed this mountain path on which hardly any human being is seen, our car was stopped by two German gendarmes who demanded to see our identity papers. Later we learned that this watch was being kept because defeated soldiers and plain-clothed soldiers were making there appearance in that area.

Sees Prisoners' Camp

It was on the second day after our departure, about 9 o'clock when it was already quite dark, that we arrived at Aquila, the main city of the Abruzzi, about 160 kilometers from Rome. It was there that we could for the first time rest in simple beds and refresh our tired nerves, although feeling rather cold. There is an enemy prisoners' camp run by the German forces. About 700 anti-Axis captured officers and men are being detained there, including Americans, Britishers, Frenchmen, Canadians, Indians, New Zealanders, and Italians of the Badoglio faction which betrayed the Tripartite Alliance.

While we were talking with the commander, seven fresh Canadian prisoners of war were just arriving. They looked at us three Japanese newsmen (representing Asahi, Domei, and Yomiuri-Hochi) from top to bottom rather uncannily.

From there, we turned at last toward the foremost front-line district on the Adriatic sea coast. Crossing a dark mountain path of the Apennines near Pescara, we heard the roar of gun-fire shaking the skies as we approached the city of Chieti. Endlessly, the skies were lit by flashes, and in the fierce atmosphere of the cold surroundings, we could not help feeling a great tension. German tanks were pushing on to the front in rows like huge snakes. To prevent enemy reconnoitering, searchlights were directed against

(Continued on Col. 3 Page 2)

WAR NEWS

Blast Murmansk Railway

Domei

BERLIN, February 2.—The Luftwaffe is now blasting the Murmansk railway line to Leningrad, one of the vital anti-Axis supply routes to the Soviets, it has been revealed. German military authorities, in this connection, have announced that within the last few days the German air force has smashed the line at several places, damaging nine locomotives, many freight cars, railway installations and the bridges and barracks situated along the line.

Clash at Estonian Frontier

Domei

STOCKHOLM, February 2.—German and Soviet forces have clashed for the first time at the Estonian frontier area, according to Moscow reports.

R.A.F. Raids Berlin

Domei

STOCKHOLM, February 2.—A formation of British Mosquito bomber planes again raided Berlin last night, according to reports received here.

Domei

STOCKHOLM, February 2.—The British Air Ministry announced today that the Royal Air Force had dropped 16,500 tons of high efficiency bombs during the nine large-scale raids on Germany in January. Out of this amount, 9,000 tons had been rained on Berlin.

SPAIN UNLIKELY TO CUT RELATIONS WITH AXIS

Sticking to Neutrality Despite Enemy's Pressure

Domei

LISBON, February 2.—British quarters strongly believe that Spain will not easily give up her neutrality, despite the strong diplomatic and economic pressure being brought by the United States and Britain since the United States prohibited the export of oil to Spain.

In this connection, an Associated Press dispatch from London today reported as follows:

"In London political circles, observation is now gaining strength that General Francisco Franco, Spanish Chief of State, will not so quickly severe diplomatic relations with the Axis nations despite the political and economic pressure brought by the United States and Britain. It was expected that British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden would speak on the British-Spanish relations before the House of Commons yesterday, but he did not make his appearance in the House even in the afternoon thus, the expected speech was not given."

British Make Apologies

Special

STOCKHOLM, February 2.—The British government sent belated apoligies to the Swedish government for the recent violation of its neutrality when British bombers on January 6 flew over Swedish territory.

Fuehrer's Headquarters

February 2

Continuing their costly attacks southwest of Dnjepropetrovsk, the Soviets achieved a local penetration into our positions after grim fighting. In the fighting area between Kirovograd and Belaya Tserkov, the enemy failed to achieve any success despite his numerous attacks. Counter-attacking German tank forces thrust into the enemy formations which suffered heavy losses in men and material.

In the area southwest and west of Novograd-Volinsk, the fighting with the enemy who is advancing westward continues with numerous enemy attacks having been warded off. Between the Pripjet and the Beresina areas, the fighting activity has revived and led to the successful repulsion of numerous enemy attacks and thrusts. To the north of Nevel the Soviets, supported by numerous battleplanes, attacked our positions again yesterday. They were beaten off suffering heavy casualties and losing a number of tanks.

Between Lake Ilmen and the Gulf of Finland, strong enemy pressure continued in the southern and western directions. In the vast and swamp areas west of Novgorod, on the Leningrad-Pleskau railway line and in the Kigisep area, heavy fighting developed. Kigisep was evacuated after heavy fighting.

Enemy Tanks Destroyed

In southern Italy, the enemy kept up his strong attacks with the support of tanks against the northern front in the Aprilia-Cisterna sector in an effort to enlarge the Nettuno bridgehead. While at one point he achieved in making a deep dent, all attacks on the remaining front were warded off and a number of tanks were knocked out. Our own attacks aiming at ironing out this dent is making good headway.

On the southern front west of San Elia, the enemy again yesterday launched attacks with the strong support of artillery and tanks lasting throughout the day. In spite of his numerical superiority, the enemy only succeeded in gaining insignificant ground and suffering heavy losses. Our troops recaptured several height positions in a counter-attack. In a fresh thrust south of the Adriatic Coast, the enemy suffered particularly severe losses.

Meanwhile, German torpedo planes on the evening of February 1 carried out a successful attack against the enemy supply convoy off the North African coast. One cruiser and seven freighters were hit totaling 52,000 gross register tons. Some of them suffered heavy damage. Two British planes were shot down in aerial combats. Some British planes last night dropped bombs on Berlin and western Germany as well as on the southern Reich territory. Three enemy planes were destroyed.

The German Supreme Command further announced that the British have tried to minimize the effect of the German air raids on London on the night preceding January 22 and 30 by making intentionally false statements on the number of attacking German planes and the damage caused.

In contrast to the enemy's allegations, it is declared here that more than 900 planes were engaged in this operation of which 750 attacked the London area with a total of by far more than 1,000 tons of explosive and incendiary bombs dropped. The remaining planes carried out secondary attacks on southeastern England. Altogether 35 planes are missing from all these attacks. According to the statements of the crews, large fires were observed as well as destructions in the London area during low-level flights.

AUTONOMY DECISION FOR SOVIET STATES VEXES U.S., BRITAIN

Move Seen to Counter British Machinations In New World Set-Up

Special

LISBON, February 2.—The action of the Soviet Government in giving each of the 16 constituent Soviet Republics greater autonomy is causing considerable concern in Washington and London circles, according to reports received here.

In Washington the action taken this week by the Supreme Soviet Council was interpreted as a Soviet move to match the votes which the United States and Britain would muster in any future world organization.

The Soviet decision is believed primarily to be directed at Britain which, in the old League of Nations set up, had enjoyed added advantage with each member of the British Commonwealth enjoying a vote whereas the Soviet Union had but one.

Under the new Soviet plan, each of the 16 Republics will have the status paralleling that of a member of the British Commonwealth, maintaining its own armed forces and its own diplomatic relations with foreign Powers. Under this system, the Soviet Union would be in a position to claim the right of 16 delegates to any international conference if each of the British Commonwealth of Nations is represented by its own delegates

Soviet Expanding Influence

The American correspondents in Moscow said that the United States and its allies would be asked to exchange diplomatic representatives with each of the 16 Soviet Republics. The consensus of opinion among the American correspondents in Moscow was that the Soviet Government's action appeared largely for the purpose of increasing Soviet influence in post-war affairs, at the peace conference and in the future international organization.

The separate votes for the state and countries controlled by Moscow and London's as already believed by some Washington circles, would put the United States at a disadvantage in any of future league where presumably important decisions would be made by a majority vote.

However, other quarters in Washington said that the United States would not necessarily stand alone in the post-war international organization since she would be able to muster the votes of the Republics of Latin America.

The concern of the Washington government is largely due to the fact that no one would expect a split among the 16 nominally independent Soviet Republics on the question of foreign policy, thus enabling the Soviet Union to enter any future world conference with the solid 16 votes.

Revision Announced

Domei

STOCKHOLM, February 2.—Soviet Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov announced in his radio broadcast last night that by the revision of the Constitution, the 16 Republics of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republic can independently establish diplomatic relations with foreign countries, according to Moscow reports.

It is recalled that the Supreme Soviet Council had decided recently to establish a National Defense Ministry and Foreign Affairs Ministry for each constituent Republic.

Vatican to Send Envoy

Domei

STOCKHOLM, February 2.—The Vatican has decided to dispatch an envoy to Finland, according to reports from Helsinki.

All Finnish newspapers publishing this news pointed out that envoys from the Vatican are dispatched only to important countries of the world, outside of Catholic nations, and that the present decision of the Vatican proves the recognition by Roman Catholics of the important position of Finland in international affairs.

Manchoukuo Emperor To Pray for Victory At Foundation Shrine

Domei

HSINKING, February 2.—His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo will visit the National Foundation Shrine on February 6 to pray for the successful consummation of the current war as well as for national prosperity. On this auspicious day when His Imperial Majesty pays homage at the Shrine, the 43,000,000 people of the country will renew their firm determination to continue their march toward final victory. Simultaneously, they will pray for the longevity of His Imperial Majesty. Government offices, business firms, schools and other organizations throughout the country will hold ceremonies at the same time.

SOVIET PAPER RAPS VATICAN'S ATTITUDE

Claims Pope Backs Hitler and Fascism; U.S. Catholics Ired

Domei

MOSCOW, February 2.—The foreign policy of the Vatican was criticized by commentator Petrov in an article published in the Izvestia, Soviet newspaper, today.

"The Vatican has been supporting the policy of Premier Benito Mussolini, but now all the nations of the world have come to pay particular attention to the policy of the Vatican," he declares. "The Vatican signed an agreement with [illegible] Mussolini on February 11, [illegible] which Il Duce gained [illegible] ment was a success for the Italian Premier.

"The Vatican also supported the African expedition policy of the Fascist Army but as the expedition failed, Italians came to entertain dissatisfaction with the Vatican.

"Recently, Pope Pius XII declared that His Holiness loved all the peoples of the world fairly and equally. But it is clear that the Vatican is supporting Chancellor Adolf Hitler and oppressing anti-Fascist elements.

"Catholics in the United States, Britain, Spain, Poland and other nations know well that the Vatican is supporting Fascism, and thus there will arise in the future an unprecedented anti-religion period in the world."

U.S. Catholics Angry

Domei

LISBON, February 2.—The attack on the Vatican by the Izvestia, Soviet newspaper, has caused severe repercussion among the Catholics in the United States, according to United Press reports from Washington.

In this connection, a priest of Catholic University, Washington, D.C., said:

"The article published by the Izvestia is the same as the recent Pravda report, and it is nothing but a political and religious preparatory operation by the Soviet Government to desert the anti-Axis front."

U.S. Army Officers Involved in Racket

Special

LISBON, February 1.—Charges of widescale racket and graft involving highly placed officers of the United States army in the construction and maintenance of military installations at Camp Shanks, Orangeburg, New York, are now being investigated by the U.S. House of Representatives Military Affairs Committee, according to a Daily Mail report from New York.

The charges which have been directed against these officers, the report stated, include "profit splitting," between highly placed officers and civilians constructing the camp involving tens of thousands of dollars and "padding of accounts."

22 Planes Lost in Storm

Special

LISBON, February 2.—The United States navy department announced the loss of 22 marine Corsair fighter planes which were caught in a storm near the Ellice Islands, according to a dispatch from Washington. All but six of the pilots have been rescued.

NIPPON SEA EAGLES HIT ENEMY CONVOY NEAR FINSCHHAFEN

Sink One Transport—Teninber Defenders Shoot Down 2 Raiders

Special to the Nippon Times

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN SOUTH PACIFIC, February 3.—Detecting an enemy convoy in the waters north of Finschhafen, New Guinea Island, on the afternoon of January 31, the Sea Eagles of the Japanese Air Force vigorously launched an attack and sank one large-sized transport with a direct hit. All the Japanese planes returned to their base safely.

Two Raiders Shot Down

Special to the Nippon Times

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN SOUTH PACIFIC, February 3.—A formation of five enemy B-24 planes attempted to attack the Saumlakki area in the Teninber group on the afternoon of January 31. Immediately intercepting them, Imperial Naval Air Units, in a furious aerial duel, shot down two of the raiders and repulsed all the others. The Japanese side suffered no damage.

SHOW-DOWN IS NEAR WITH INDIA ENEMIES

Situation Heartening For Azad Hind Cause; Stage for War Ready

Special

[illegible] paganda of the Provisional Government of Free India on the eve of his departure from Shonan for Burma.

Recalling the Netaji's recent statement that the activities of the Free India Government have been progressing according to plan, Ayer pointed out that this achievement included not only large-scale preparations for the Indian National Army to strike at the Anglo-Americans, but also the thorough demoralization of the enemy on Indian soil. He stressed that developments affecting the Anglo-Americans in India have been particularly heartening from the point of view of the Free India Government.

The Minister said, "We've been keenly following the reaction in India both among our countrymen and among our enemies in connection with the transfer of the Headquarters for the Provisional Government of Free India to Burma and Netaji Bose's stirring broadcasts to his countrymen at home. The result is most gratifying—for the Indian revolutionaries throughout the country have responded to the Netaji's clarion call while the Anglo-Americans have revealed unmistakable signs of panic and confusion. The Netaji has inspired among the Indian people fresh hopes and confidence while among our enemies, he has struck terror and despair.

Continuing, Ayer described the transfer of the Headquarters for the Provisional Government of Azad Hind to Burma as the latest in the series of preparations for the freedom battle, and added that judging from the widespread repercussions it has produced, the stage is now set for the final showdown and annihilation of the Anglo-American forces in India.

Standardizations Ordered

Special

SOMEWHERE IN BURMA, February 1.—The Provisional Government of Free India issued a communique standardizing the language to be used among the Indians, form of salutation, kind of colors to be adopted for the national emblem and other matters.

The communique reads, "The Council Ministers of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind together with the advisers have unani-

(Continued on Col. 8 Page 2)

Praises Japanese Defenses

Special

LISBON, February 1.—"We may as well be frank and admit that we got off to a slow start and that Japan has prepared her defenses well," Lieutenant-General Alexander Vandegrift, Commander of the United States Marine Corps, declared today in New York, according to a dispatch received here.

FINLAND IS FIGHTING TO DEFEND FREEDOM

Avers President Ryti At Parliament Opening; Confident of Victory

Special

LISBON, February 2.—Stating that the aim of the Finnish Government is to preserve freedom for its people, President Risto Ryti at the opening of the Finnish Parliament declared that the Finnish people are determined to decide their own affairs, according to the German Overseas News Agency.

The President of Finland stated that "at the present time our position is serious. The general situation demands from us great vigilance, courage, calmness and determination." He asserted that so far Finland has been able to cope with every problem she has been confronted with.

"The European war has now entered its fifth year and its fierceness has increased. The great and destructive decisive battle is approaching. But in the present war, the people of Finland have risen in arms to defend the motherland, and have once tasted the experience of a separate peace. Throughout all stages of the war, the people of Finland have received aids from our allied nations. The people of Finland, having so far conquered all difficulties will decide the affairs of the country even in the future.

"The territory of Finland is no longer a scene of battle, and the Finnish army is now engaged in the defense of the country, and the people must remain calm, but must also manifest firm determination and courage.

"The people of Finland are fighting for the object of maintaining the independence and liberty of the motherland, but the way to the attainment of this aim is yet distant and difficult. But the people must conquer all difficulties and hardship, despite privations and sufferings. Of course the conflicts among great Powers will decide the future European or world situation, but to decide the future of each people rests upon their own shoulder. Thus, whether or not Finland will be able to attain its objective will be decided by whether or not the people of Finland will pay great sacrifices for the defense and future of the motherland. The people of Finland are confident of the final victory, and thus are calm and determined."

Press Comments

(Continued from Page 1)

cessful in this struggle, it is highly essential that we must advance from our policy of securing the support of all the peoples of Greater East Asia to that of receiving the concurrence of all non-Anglo-Saxon races of the world, exercising the greatest caution not to play into the crafty and unscrupulous hands of the United States and Britain in their scheme to alienate one Axis nation from another. Particularly must we work among the Latin American nations to secure their sympathy and concurrence.

Thus can we push ahead, on the basis of morality and armed strength, in our great task of overthrowing the United States and Britain as the arch-public enemies of the world.

Pressure on Spain

TOKYO SHIMBUN—The persecution of the neutral countries, is a favorite pastime with the United States and Britain. It is a well-known fact that they have been using threat and cajolery by turns to drag Spain into war on their side. In the past week, their methods have become undisguised and offensive, resorting to the cutting of the oil supply, to the spreading of a rumor to the effect that Spain is about to sever relations with the Axis Powers and the like.

Driven to the necessity of showing more zeal under the relentless demand of the Soviets for a second front, the United States and Britain have been compelled to apply their lever more vigorously to move Spain, which they regard as the easiest road to Berlin. To Britain, a Spain under the pro-Axis France regime is a "pain in the neck," but formerly, Britain used cajolery rather than threat to influence Spain. But with both Britain and the United States pressed hard by the Soviets, they have been compelled to increase the pressure on Spain. Thus they are "worrying" Spain with such affairs as the explosion of an orange ship, transfer of Italian ships and disbandment of volunteers.

No matter how stringent the persecution may be, however, it is not likely that Spain will forget the aid sent by Germany and Italy during the Spanish Civil War. It is the basic policy of Spain to uphold its national honor and prestige, but under the Franco regime, anti-Judaism has been added to this tradition. We feel greatly assured, as a nation most amicably disposed toward Spain, that the Spanish people under Chief of State General Francisco Franco are endeavoring to fight for their national honor and proud tradition in full realization of the dangers threatening them at the unscrupulous hands of the United States and Britain.

A Chinese wedding. A taxi rushes the fair bride and her father to the church steps. The happy bridegroom meets the blushing bride and leads her up to the altar, where the couple is united in nuptial ceremonies by the waiting minister. When the wedding rites are over, the next most important function of any Chinese wedding is to take memorial pictures. The photograph of this wedding, too, will be conspicuously displayed in the photographer's window. Although the elaborate wedding feasts have been greatly simplified since the commencement of the War of Greater East Asia, still, the festive repast for friends and relatives begin two or three days previous to the wedding day.

MARRIAGES IN EAST ASIA In Shonan where the inhabitants hail from the various nations of Greater East Asia and where all are advancing in concerted step toward the realization of the ideals of Greater East Asia, the marriage ceremonies, however, retain their distinct national characteristics.

A Malai wedding. The din and clamor of festive music break the silence of the early morning in a Malai kanpong. A wedding is to be solemnized in the village. When the hot tropical sun sinks beyond the palm trees and the coolness of the evening settles over the village, the bridegroom will come to the house of the bride for the wedding ceremonies to be observed according to the ancient Mohammedan traditions. Then, under the luminous glow of the southern moon and the bright twinkle of the shining stars, eating, drinking and music will continue into the far hours of the night.

P.I. President Hails Good Result Gained By First Assembly

(Continued from Page 1)

administrative structure also gave the President power to reform and simplify the administrative system, and as one immediate result of the bill may be mentioned the newly established Economic Ministry.

Taxation Bills Passed

The outstanding feature of the Assembly session now closed, is that it approved the bills for taxation increase and the issuance of bonds, for increasing Government revenue. The 13 taxation bills which were approved will increase the Government revenue by about 15,000,000 pesos. Then, for supplementing the revenue to meet the expenditures, the issue of bonds amounting to 100,000,000 pesos was approved. For carrying out the Emergency Declaration policies, another short-term bond issue of 50,000 pesos was passed.

The budget bill for the next fiscal year amounting to 16,000,000, pesos was passed and put into effect. The bill for establishing the Central Bank of the Philippines is also very important. With the opening of the Central Bank, the Philippines will have its own currency system. Furthermore, the President was given power to effect banking control. An outlay of 8,000,000 pesos was decided for encouraging civil engineering enterprises, and a transportation company is also to be established to facilitate the transportation of passengers and goods throughout the country.

For providing the people with sufficient foodstuff, 2,000,000 pesos are to be spent for the establishment of the Food Control Bureau and the expansion of irrigation systems.

All these bils and others that were approved by the Assembly are intended to strengthen the people's livelihood and thus to increase the national strength of the Philippines so that the entire nation will be able to meet the new conditions in which the Republic of the Philippines is now placed.

Bond Issue Approved

Domei

MANILA, February 2.—The Philippine National Assembly, today, passed the bill for the issuance of 3 per cent short-term bonds amounting to 50,000,000 pesos. This issue is for obtaining the fund necessary in carrying out the revised "Emergency Declaration Law Bill," and its term is for five years.

With the issuance of this short-term bonds, the total national bonds to be issued by the Government of the Philippines during the present year will be 150,000,000 pesos, with the long-term bond issue with 4 per cent interest reaching 100,000,000 pesos.

The bill for establishing a land and sea transportation company was also passed by the Philippine National Assembly today. This bill was drafted and presented to the Assembly in compliance with the wish of President Laurel to develop the transportation networks throughout the entire territory of the Philippines.

The proposed company is to be established with a capital of 10,000,000 pesos, which will be divided into 100,000 shares of 100 pesos each. At least 51 per cent of the capital will be subscribed by the Government. With its head office at Manila, the company proposes to handle transportation of passengers and goods by motor buses, trucks, horse carriages, other land transportation means, steamships, motor boats, sailing boats and others. It will also operate docks, piers, repair shops and others. The Chairman of the Board of Directors will be appointed by the President, while the Board of Directors will be placed under the supervision of the Economic Ministry.

Cynical 'Tommy' Says U.S. Is Decorating Troops for Role in 'Invasion of Britain'

Special

LISBON, February 2.—Describing the attitude of the average Britisher toward the American soldiers in Britain, the special correspondent of the American magazine, Fortune, admitted that there are many people in Britain who regard American soldiers as anything but welcome guests, according to a report from New York.

The main complaint was that the Americans were spending their money freely, buying up many things in the shops which the British would rather keep for themselves. The correspondent stated that the money-spending proclivities of the American soldiers, in fact, are tending to bring about the rapid dimunition of Britain's scanty supplies.

The correspondent stated that he frequently heard complaints that the British waiters and taxi-drivers were spoilt by the over-generous tipping habits of the American soldiers. On the other hand, he stated that the British soldiers were completely at a loss to understand why so many American soldiers are wearing the distinguished service medal. One British soldier cynically told the correspondent that the American authorities are apparently conferring medals on all American soldiers who have taken part in the invasion of Britain.

This British officer revealed that only a small percentage of the American soldiers decorated with the distinguished service medals have seen "real fighting thus far." Similar doubts as to the records of the beribboned American soldiers were expressed also by other British officers.

Impenetrable Line Thwarts Advance

(Continued from Page 1)

the sky, mingling with the light of the stars.

After more than seven hours, we arrived at an undisclosed foremost front base at midnight—though the distance was less than 100 kilometers. Without having time to rest, we met the commander and heard about the fighting situation and the conditions on the enemy side. From there, it is by direct course only a few score kilometers to Ortona. We decided to take a round-about course and advanced toward the foremost fighting line of the enemy. We proceeded toward Pescara on the Tiburtinian Road.

Enemy Raiders Appear

A formation of 11 bomber planes, keeping at a height of about 7,000 meters, flew toward the northwest. Then, a British fighter plane appeared from somewhere in a very rapid flight. To avoid the danger of being machine-gunned, we hid our car for several minutes under some trees. Then we restarted the car and continued our drive. In daytime, hardly any military cars are seen coming or going. However, the Rome-Pescara Highway is crowded with fugitives.

When we arrived at Pescara, we found it exactly like a dead city. It was so lonesome a place that you would not even see a mouse there—nobody except the German soldiers stationed there as garrison troops. Also the house of the ardent patriotic writer, Gabriele d'Annunzio, where he was born, had been destroyed by gun-fire. The beautiful landscape of Pescara, which he had been so fond of describing had completely changed, and not even a bit of it had remained.

Concerning the fighting in the city of Ortona, the Times of London had written that since the opening of the fighting in Italy it had been one of the fiercest battles. Everywhere, the railroads along the sea coast had been cut off; all iron bridges were completely destroyed, and not a single residential house had remained in satisfactory conditions. It was a destruction as complete as at Pompeii.

The next day, on January 21, we started from the command of an undisclosed division and made a forced march to a certain mountain troops supervision post situated at 2,000 meters above sea level. First, we visited a force stationed at the height of about 600 meters. With these troops, a special ski corps is also attached.

Sees Enemy's Positions

From the top of the mountain, we observed the enemy positions below. In front of us we saw the Canadian Fifth Division, the Indian Eighth Division, and the British Fifth Division; to the right hand, we could see the positions taken by two or three companies belonging to the British 78th Division. The streets of Chieti and Pescara which we passed the day before could now be seen clearly before us on the left side.

There is only a distance of scarcely 30 kilometers from the positions of the German mountain troops to the enemy positions. The German troops have constructed very solid artillery positions at high altitude in the mountains. It seems that the enemy could not find it easy to approach. The war results achieved in the Adriatic Coast district by the Germans during last December were ten times those achieved by the enemy. Apparently the Germans are following a strategy of inflicting the heaviest possible losses on the enemy.

From the observations made in my present tour, it seems apparent that in the event of occupying Pescara, the allied forces of the Americans and British are planning to march against Rome. But it must be said that the greatest of the difficulties for the enemy would be the penetration of the Apennines. It appears most doubtful whether the Eighth Army will be able to march against Rome.

Ridicules Grigg's Lies

Domei

BERLIN, February 2.—The British Secretary of War, Sir James Grigg, claimed that the German armed forces were intentionally destroying the works of art and the cultural monuments in Italy.

Berlin political circles find it superfluous to deal with this assertion which, as it is believed here, is only serving as a pretext for the establishment of "plundering commission," which has been organized by the British in Italy in order to "secure" the various valuable objects of art.

MANPOWER RESERVE IS AMPLE IN JAPAN

Has Edge Over Enemy Whose Human Resources Are Being Exhausted

As previous experiences in the first World War and the present have shown us, the mere indispensable resources of a nation in prosecuting and determining its war results, are the durability and strength in its manpower. And Japan's recent augmentation of her national manpower reserve by lowering the military conscription age by one year well-balances her increased efforts to cope with the growing intensity of the war as it enters its third year, said Kiyoshi Isono, writing in a recent issue of the Shukan Asahi.

In sharp contrast to Japan's ample reserves and the fact that she is now sending her crack troops trained during the past seven years to the frontlines, the human resources of the United States and Britain are fast reaching exhaustion and causing a dilemma in their national stratagem.

Seen Insufficient

Five years ago, Britain in her efforts to cope with her greatly decreasing manpower, effected a law whereby men between the ages of 18 and 41 were made liable for conscription. But this was insufficient to cope with the immense losses suffered in her continued defeats since the Dunkirk tragedy. Three years later, in January 1941, the term of compulsory military service in Britain was extended further to the ages between 18 and 51.

Before the war, the population of the British Empire amounted to 500,000,000, which was equivalent to one-fourth of the world's population, but since her entry in this present war, the population within the British Isles has decreased to only 40,000,000. This clearly shows that Britain has come to the end of her rope in human resources.

To illustrate this further, we recall the announcement made by Ernest Bevin, British Minister of Labor and National Service, that out of the 33,000,000 men and women between the ages of 14 and 40 available for national defense work, 22,750,000 have already been called up, and the further announcement made by the Undersecretary of Labor that of the 15,900,000 men and 17,230,000 women between the ages of 14 and 64, qualified for service, 15,000,000 men and 7,000,000 women have already been mobilized and assigned to their respective posts. If these figures are correct, we may safely assume that Britain's reserves have now sadly dwindled to a mere 900,000 men.

A more recent reflection of the seriousness of this national deficiency is the particularly earnest attention paid toward the mobilization of British women, and to date 91 per cent of the single women and 80 per cent of the married women between the ages of 18 and 40 have been called up for service.

Conceals Losses

During the last World War, Britain lost a total of 3,000,000 men in killed and wounded. And in the present war, Clement Attlee, Deputy Prime Minister, states that the British casualties in home troops suffered up till June last year have reached a total of 285,844. This estimate is obviously intended for foreign consumption and the actual loss of British manpower is unquestionably even ten times the given figures.

However, Britain is not alone in her sufferings. America, with her 140,000,000 people, which at first glance may seem a tremendous resource of manpower, has also been obliged to take similar measures to cope with her fast draining manpower. While Japan was still maintaining her original conscription age of 20, America was forced to apply compulsory military service to youths of 18 years of age. It was announced in Washington in October last year, that the United States had lost 116,000 men in the Mediterranean, the Italian and the North African landing operations, and the casualties suffered in the War of Greater East Asia were 61,500 men. But judging from past announcements issued by America, which have always given considerably minimized figures on her own losses, we may take for granted that they are only "strategic figures."

Being the arsenal of the anti-Axis nations, America's greatest dilemma, however, is the shortage of manpower in her industries. The author of "Present Day Warfare," Posoni, has revealed some interesting figures on the comparison between the number of men on the war fronts and the number of workers needed on the home fronts. He calculates that in the case of land defenses and aerial assaults, 13 workers were needed for one service man, and in the land offensives and aerial support, 17 to 20 men were needed for one service man. This may be just a theory. But, the fact that America has to have a large number of workers on the home front in order to send one soldier out to the fighting lines, is what seriously troubles America today.

Makes Futile Attempts

Paul McNutt of the Manpower Mobilization Board, made some futile attempts to realize the conscription of 62,500,000 people, by a compulsory registration of all men between the ages of 18 and 65, and women between the ages of 18 and 50, but he was strongly opposed by Congress, and as a result was only barely able to mobilize youths between the ages of 16 and 18 from only 18 States for work in munition factories.

The pamphlet, "America Two Years Since the Outbreak of War," issued by the American Office of War Information, reveals that a total of 63,600,000 men has been mobilized, including the men in the armed services, but America's chief worry is the mobilization of workers on the home front.

In comparison to these nations, Japan's reserve strength and ability to concentrate well-trained troops for the decisive battles, is an immense advantage in the successful prosecution of her war strategy, and Japan's thorough consideration given toward this determinant factor will inevitably serve to further consolidate her positions for the attainment of a final victory in the War of Greater East Asia.

Interesting People

Warm-Hearted Tojos Aid Orphan Brood

The protective wings of Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo and Mrs. Tojo have warmly embraced within their spacious folds a family of four orphans, three boys and one girl, whose father had valiantly sacrificed his life for his country and whose mother had recently died of illness—so the Governor of Yamaguchi Prefecture and his wife learned with deep emotion when the Prime Minister's ardent request was conveyed to him by Chief Secretary Aoki of the Metropolitan Police Headquarters. The Prime Minister's earnest wish was that the Governor of Yamaguchi visit the home of the orphans and offer sincere prayers to the spirits of the recently deceased mother, reports the Mainichi.

In February 1936, Police Sergeant Hisashi Kurumazaka of the Gendarmie Forces of the Kwantung Army, then under the command of General Tojo, died heroically in a clash with bandits at Chiapotzu along the Antung-Mukden railway line. Since that day, the Prime Minister's and Mrs. Tojo's thoughts have always been with the bereaved family. The widow, Kameno, and her four children, Hideo age 17, Toshiko, 15, Tatsuya, 12, and Tetsuo, 10, live in Yamaguchi City.

The mother died on January 23. When the sorrowful news reached the Prime Minister, he would have hurried with Mrs. Tojo to console the bereaved children, but his work at the current Diet session would not permit this. His poignant sympathy for the children culminated in the request sent to the Governor of Yamaguchi.

The Prime Minister and Mrs. Tojo had been the one guiding light and best of advisers to the Kurumazaka family. The mother's death has served to redouble the children's absolute confidence in their warm-hearted "Uncle" and "Aunt" in Tokyo. They have faced their loss courageously and, ever mindful of the teachings of their parents, they are earnestly continuing their school work.

"If I pass the entrance examinations for the Army Cadet School, Mrs. Tojo has promised to give me the sword 'Uncle' Tojo used when he was a Captain," said Hideo, as he proudly confided the pact made with Mrs. Tojo. And he is determined to pass the exams with flying colors.

"The sudden visit of the Governor of Yamaguchi surprised us greatly," continued the lad. "The Pime Minister and Mrs. Tojo are certainly wonderful people. I shall never forget what I owe them, and Mother always use to remind us of this. I must pass the Army Cadet School examinations. One of my younger brothers is going to the Navy while the other is set to enlist in the air forces."

The human side of Prime Minister Tojo was brought to light by the letter he sent to the children:

"My relation to your Father was that of father and son. As I gaze in the direction of your home, my heart is filled with deep emotion."

Brazilian Envoy Discloses Details of Aid to Anti-Axis

Domei

STOCKHOLM, February 2.—Brazil's contribution to the anti-Axis camp was emphasized by Brazilian Ambassador Oliveira to London in his address given before the Rotary Club recently, according to London reports. His address substantially follows:

"Not only the Brazilian air and navy forces are active in the Atlantic, but Brazil has also signed the Atlantic Charter and is offering her vast natural resources to the anti-Axis nations. By planning to greatly increase the rubber production in the Amazon area, the Brazilian Government is contributing to the anti-Axis war effort. She is also sending an expeditionary army.

"The present rubber production is about 20,000 tons, but it is estimated that this output will be soon increased to 40,000 tons. Besides, Brazil is producing such important materials as manganese, nickel, bauxite, rare metals, crystal, cotton, sugar, meat, leather, coconut oil, industrial diamond, tobacco, cocoa, and other products.

Duce Names Marchiandi

Special

ROME, February 1.—Italian trade union leader Ernesto Marchiandi was appointed by Premier Benito Mussolini of the Fascist Republican Government as Commissioner of the Central Association of Labor, Technics and Arts today.

Murakami, Novelist, Dies

Namiroku Murakami, noted novelist, died on Monday afternoon at the age of 80 at his residence at Shimo-negishi, Shitaya-ku, Tokyo

He published his first work "Mikazuki" in 1890, and soon gained fame, becoming one of the most popular writers in the Meiji era.

Turkish Cabinet Meets To Plan Quake Relief

Domei

LISBON, February 2.—The Turkish Government held an urgent Cabinet session today and discussed relief and other measures in regard to the earthquake at Gered, according to Ankara reports.

Domei

LISBON, February 2.—Concerning the damages caused by the great earthquake at Gered, 180 miles east of Istanbul, on the night of February 1, it has been revealed up to today that 200 persons were killed, and that all villages around that city also suffered considerable damages, according to an Istanbul report.

2nd Front Imminent

Domei

LISBON, February 2.—All British newspapers predicted yesterday that the opening of the second front has become imminent. The Daily Mail today said that an important announcement concerning the large scale preparation for starting a landing operation, unparalleled in history, will be shortly made, according to London reports.

Meanwhile, it is reported the anti-Axis European Expedition Headquarters is holding important conferences every day.

Ako Warriors Recalled

As February 4 marks the day the faithful retainers of Ako committed harakiri, the Italian Embassy will open its grounds to the general public from 2 to 4 p.m. on that day so that the public may view the memorial tablet erected at the spot of the demise of ten of the loyal Ako warriors, now included within the Italian Embassy compounds.

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Show-Down Is Near With India Enemies

(Continued from Page 1)

mously accepted the recommendations made by the Cabinet's subcommittee on a plan of national unification subject to certain alternations. The Council Ministers decided that Hindustani shall be the common language of India. 'Jai Hind'—victory for India—shall be the common greeting and salutation among the Indians. The present tri-color shall be the national flag of India; the song beginning with the words 'sudh sukh chain' shall be India's national song; the tiger will be India's national emblem; 'Chalo Delhi' will be the national war cry until the successful conclusion of the revolution; 'Azad Hind Zwabad,' 'Inqu'lab Zwdabad' and 'Netaji Ki Jai' will be the national slogans until the victorious conclusion of the revolution.

"The plan for the national unification in matters concerning food, dress, etc. is subject to consideration of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind, and its decisions will be announced in due course. The first instance of the plan so far approved by the Provisional Government will be recommended to the Indians in East Asia for adoption in their daily lives."

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